

## Reagan to meet Khaddam, Saud

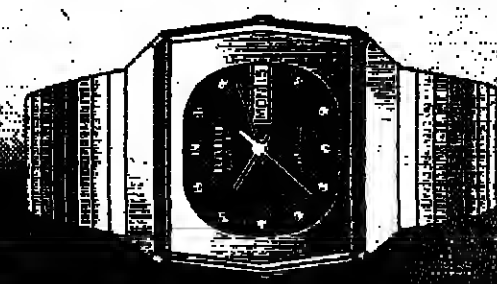
WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will meet the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers next week to discuss the situation in Lebanon, the White House announced Friday. Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria and Prince Saud Al Faisal will be visiting Washington as representatives of the Arab League. The White House said they would confer also with George Schultz, who was sworn in Friday as the new secretary of state. Mr. Khaddam has repeated to a meeting of non-aligned nations in Nicosia that Syria would not accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters surrounded in West Beirut by Israeli forces. However, Palestinian and Lebanese sources in Beirut said they think the Syrian position may be negotiable, and hoped a breakthrough could be achieved during the Washington visit.

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## Crown Prince meets Prince of Wales

LONDON (J.T.) — The Prince of Wales received at Kensington Palace on Friday His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is currently visiting Britain, the Jordan News Agency, Petra reported. Crown prince Charles and Hassan discussed issues of interest to the two countries, Petra added. The agency, however, did not say when Crown Prince Hassan arrived in the United Kingdom or give the duration of his stay there. Last week, Crown Prince Hassan was on an official visit to Turkey.

## 'Eid holidays start Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran issued an official decree stating that 'Eid Al Fitr holiday for government ministries, departments and public establishments will begin Wednesday morning July 21 until Sunday evening July 25. All government ministries and departments will start work on Monday morning July 26.

## U.N. reports no progress in Iraq-Iran mediation

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar indicated Friday that he was not getting very far in his efforts to end the Gulf war. In a report to the Security Council following his unanimous resolution on Monday that called for a ceasefire between Iraq and Iran and the dispatch of U.N. observers to supervise it, he said the Iraqis informed him they were ready to co-operate. Iran notified him that it dissociated itself from "any action taken by the Security Council so far with regard to the Iraqi war of aggression against Iran."

## Hungary criticises Arab disunity

Vienna (R) — Hungary has accused Arab countries of lack of unity and said the Camp David agreement was to blame for the split in the Arab World. A commentary in Hungary's official Communist daily Nepszabadsag said: "In earlier years in the Middle East Arab countries rallied behind the front-line states, putting aside their differences, but today they are not even able to call a meeting. Never before could the damage caused by the Camp David agreement be seen so clearly. Egypt's departure from the Arab front has given the Israeli leadership a free hand in the north, east and in the occupied Arab territories." Nepszabadsag also accused the United States of supporting Israel and of trying to change the balance of power in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

## Greeks agree to resume unloading

### Israeli ships

ATHENS (R) — Dock workers at the Greek port of Piraeus agreed to resume from Friday the unloading of Israeli ships after a three-week boycott over the invasion of Lebanon which strained the two countries' already poor relations. Shipping sources said workers in the Israeli ports of Haifa and Ashdod, who in retaliation had been refusing to tie up or pilot Greek ships, had also called off their action.

## Former Lockheed chief found dead

VILLANOVA, Pennsylvania (R) — A former chairman of the giant Lockheed Corporation was found shot dead in his mansion Friday, together with his wife and a maid, police said. They said the bodies of Courtland S. Gross, 77, his wife Alexandra, 72, and their maid Catherine van der Veur, 69, were found early Friday by workmen who entered the house in an affluent Philadelphia suburb. A police spokesman said all three had been shot dead and the house showed signs of forcible entry.

## Israel cool to new Palestinian proposals

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israel seemed certain Friday to turn down a reported proposal by Palestinian leaders to withdraw their fighters from Beirut to other parts of Lebanon in a first move to end the Israeli siege of the capital. Government sources in Beirut said the plan was put forward by Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan. Mr. Arafat, according to the sources, suggested that the 5,000-6,000 commandos encircled in West Beirut should pull back to positions in eastern or northern Lebanon while talks went on to find an ultimate foreign destination for them. But Israel showed no signs of accepting such an interim measure

to lift its month-old siege of the city.

"We want them (the PLO) out of Beirut and out of Lebanon, so this business of their going somewhere else in Lebanon does not hold water," said one official in Israel.

The Beirut sources said Mr. Arafat's proposal was conveyed by Prime Minister Wazzan to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, but the American peace negotiator made no substantive comment to reporters after meeting the Lebanese leader.

Mr. Habib's efforts to achieve a peaceful withdrawal of PLO forces to another Arab country have foundered up to now for lack of an agreed destination.

(Continued on page 3)

## Egypt joins call for Arab summit

## Mubarak, Numeiri discuss Lebanon, Iran-Iraq wars

CAIRO (R) — Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan have conferred on developments in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, agreeing on measures to maintain regional security, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

The two leaders Thursday discussed the Lebanese conflict, the Gulf war and the Somali-Ethiopian dispute, the agency said.

"They have agreed on a unified stand and specific measures which would maintain the strategic security of the region and safeguard the vital interests of the Arab Nation," MENA said. It did not elaborate.

President Mubarak called Thursday for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the three conflicts which he said were being fought by the superpowers at the expense of the region's people.

Mr. Numeiri, in Egypt on a private visit, held talks with President Mubarak earlier this week on Middle East issues.

Sudan, partner with Egypt to a political and economic integration pact signed several years ago, is one of three Arab states that maintained diplomatic relations with Egypt after its 1979 treaty with Israel.

The other two are Somalia and Oman.

Earlier Thursday at a joint news conference at the end of his talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Mubarak said an Arab summit conference should discuss not only the Palestinian-Lebanese problem but also the Iraq-Iran war and the Somali-Ethiopian conflict "because they are all related to each other and constitute a danger to peace in the region."

He added: "I am ready to go anywhere in the world to attend this meeting."

He said a Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon "under the Israeli occupation will not solve the problem. It will create more problems in the region."

Mr. Mubarak urged the European community to "exert pressure on the United States to open a dialogue with the Palestinians."

Mr. Genscher said his country supported self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Earlier efforts to convene an Arab summit after Israel's invasion of Lebanon last month failed because of inter-Arab differences over the Gulf war and other issues.

### Cool reception

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states backed Baghdad with billions of dollars, Jordan sent volunteers to fight alongside Iraqi troops and Egypt supplied weapons to Iraq.

President Mubarak told reporters Thursday: "Egypt will help Iraq with all we can afford to protect its territory."

Syria has been supporting Iran against Iraq.

But asked in a recent interview what his country's reaction would be if Iran invaded Iraq, Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasser Qaddour said Syria would adopt a different stand towards anyone attacking an Arab country.

There has been no official reaction in Damascus to the latest Iranian offensive. But a media campaign against the Iraqi government continues.

In the Gulf, most commentators blamed Iran, saying its push into Iraq served no one and only diverted attention from the Israeli siege of Beirut.

A Saudi newspaper, Al Madinah, said the Iranian invasion might lead to a new tragedy for Islam.

"Gulf security needs no more resolutions or meetings, and Gulf leaders should make a wise assessment of events in the region," it said.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf Cooperation Council partners—Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates—said on Tuesday that any escalation of the conflict could bring chaos to the oil-producing region and benefit only foreign powers.

The warning, at the end of a foreign ministers' conference in the Saudi summer capital of Taif, was issued only hours before Iran launched its invasion of Iraq.



Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan

## Iraqi envoy denounces Iran's 'expansion' ambitions

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan has declared that the expansionist ambitions of the Iranian enemy in Iraqi territory and the rest of the Gulf states are no longer a secret to anyone, particularly that the Iranian authorities have disclosed these ambitions in various ways.

"These ambitions have always constituted a great danger to Iraq and to the area's states, prompting Iraq to wage its pan-Arab battle without hesitation," he said.

Ambassador Sultan, who was speaking on the 14th anniversary of the 17 July Revolution, said that the "Iranian ambitions were directly and indirectly encouraged by the Zionist and imperialist quarters and by all those who seek to seize Arab territory and to destroy Arab strength."

"What is happening in Lebanon is not isolated from what is taking place on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland since there is an evident suspect link between what Zionism is doing in Lebanon and what the Iranian authorities seek to achieve in the Arabian Gulf," Ambassador Sultan said.

Mr. Sultan called for an Arab awakening and self-analysis to contain the danger posed to the Arab Nation.

Discussing the achievements accomplished by the 17 July Revolution on the path of building new Iraq, Ambassador Sultan said the revolution has made maximum utilisation of all available resources to achieve prosperity for the Iraqi people and to build the armed forces. He added that the revolution's achievements in industry, agriculture, economy, construction and education are impressive and a sign of a shining future for the Iraqi people.

The Iraqi people will continue the process of building and development to achieve the domestic and pan-Arab aspirations which they are planning for, he said.

## U.S. considers joint exercises in Arabian Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is considering joint military exercises with friendly nations in the Gulf facing the threat of air or sea attacks by Iran, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

The U.S. official briefing reporters on condition he was not publicly identified, emphasised that consultations were still in the early stages and no request for joint exercises had been made by Gulf states.

the U.S. to open talks with the PLO.

Mr. Genscher said: "These talks confirmed our view that it is now necessary to give the Palestinian a sign of hope, of a political perspective for the realisation of their rights to self-determination."

Senior West German officials said Mr. Genscher, who is to brief Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his visit, was referring to hopes that the U.S. would agree to direct talks with the PLO.

Mr. Schmidt leaves next Tuesday for a holiday in the U.S. during which he will hold talks with new Secretary of State George Shultz and other American officials.

Senior West German officials said Mr. Genscher would brief other European community foreign ministers on his visit on Monday at a routine meeting in Brus-

## Iraq says Iranian invasion foiled

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday that Iranian forces mounted a new attack near the southern Iraqi city of Basra Thursday night but were defeated and fled back across the border into Iran.

The statement by the high command in Baghdad said that the Iraqis, who launched an invasion of Iraq on Tuesday, had not succeeded in keeping positions inside Iraqi territory.

But the statement, issued by the command Thursday night and published by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) Friday, gave no specific details of where the fighting took place and only said that there were no longer any Iraqis on Iraqi soil.

Iran says its forces have advanced to within 15 kilometres of Basra, a city of half a million people and an important centre for Iraq's oil industry.

The high command statement said: "The enemy once again mounted a new aggressive attack on the southern sector of operations east of Basra at 2030 tonight (1630 GMT)."

The command said Iraqi forces had defeated the assault and "the attacking enemy forces fled across the border."

The Iraqi government gave few details of any new fighting Friday.

The news agency quoted a military spokesman as saying that Iraqi planes had shot down an Iranian fighter Friday morning near the Iranian town of Ilam, well north of Basra.

The agency said foreign journalists had been escorted around the scene of the Wednesday and Thursday battles, when the Iraqis

say they stopped the Iranian invasion and threw the attacking forces back over the border.

The agency said the battlefield was strewn with Iranian dead and burnt-out Iranian vehicles.

### Iranian casualties

Earlier on Friday, Iraq said the fleeing Iranian forces have left behind nearly 5,000 dead.

On Thursday Iraq said 4,733 Iraqis had been killed since the new upsurge in the 22-month Gulf war began on Tuesday night. A Baghdad communique said the Iraqis had also lost 96 tanks, 36 armoured personnel carriers and 10 heavy guns.

Iraqi Television Friday showed a number of Iranian officers captured during the Iranian advance.

The prisoners said their forces had been heading for the southern Iraqi city of Basra to occupy it and cut it off.

Iraqi officials said Friday they expected further Iranian attacks. "But our forces are on the alert and are ready to deal deadly blows to the Iranian enemy," one official said.

There was no independent confirmation of either the Tehran or Baghdad versions of the battles of the past two days.

But military experts noted that even if the Iraqis were still on Iraqi soil, the wide Shatt Al Arab estuary still formed a barrier bet-

ween them and Basra.

The fighting appeared to have involved both infantry clashes and artillery duels and some limited air clashes near Basra.

Two Iranian Phantom jets were reported shot down in dogfights on Thursday and the Iraqis also said they had destroyed a helicopter.

Military experts said before the start of the Tehran government's cross-border thrust that Iran was weak in the air but probably stronger on the ground than Iraq.

### Khomeini: War will continue

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, describing U.N. resolutions as "so much waste paper," pledged Friday to continue the war and attacked Arab states for supporting Iraq.

In a military communique, meanwhile, Iran said its troops beat off a two-pronged attack in southern Iraq on Thursday, smashing two Iraqi tank and infantry battalions.

The communique, issued by Tehran Radio, also said Iraq had made a number of air raids on cities in western Iran, causing heavy losses.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a "Jerusalem day" message carried by the radio, said Iran would continue the war without regard to the United Nations, whose resolutions he described as "so much waste paper."

The United Nations called for a ceasefire in the 22-month-old Gulf war just one day before Iran started its push into Iraq three days ago.

Reporting on the Iraqi air strikes, Tehran Radio said 30

people were killed and more than 200 injured when a Friday prayer meeting was bombed at Hamadan, a key Iranian air base 250 kilometres from the border with Iraq.

Other cities hit in Friday's raids included Kermanshah, Ilam, Abadan and Esfahabad, where two people were killed, 30 injured and a school destroyed.

Residents of several cities near the Iraqi border who were contacted from London said they had been living through three days of fear and horror, with air raid alarms sounding constantly.

Throughout Iran, people took part in marches Friday to mark the last Friday in the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan which Iran has named "Jerusalem day."

Demonstrators, calling for the downfall of the Iraqi government, chanted "Karbala, Karbala, we are coming towards you." Karbala is the site of a Muslim Shiite shrine in central Iraq.

During the first day of Iran's invasion of Iraq three days ago, Tehran said its forces had pushed to within 15 kilometres of Basra.

In the past two days, Iranian military communiques spoke mainly of repulsing Iraqi counter-attacks.

A spokesman for the joint staff of the Iranian armed forces told Reuters by telephone from Tehran Friday that fighting was continuing on Iraqi territory.

### Non-aligned summit

Iran's invasion of Iraq jeopardises plans to hold a summit meeting of the non-aligned countries in Baghdad in less than two months.

(Continued on page 3)

## Secret report to Congress stops short of definite confirmation

## Israel 'may have' violated U.S. arms agreements

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has reported to Congress that Israel may have violated agreements with the United States by using American weapons in Lebanon, congressional sources said Friday.

But the report, required under U.S. arms sales laws, makes no recommendation on whether military aid to Israel should be suspended or curtailed and does not say if the administration planned action against Israel on its own, the sources said.

One source said the report appeared to leave to Congress any

decision on restricting aid to Israel.

U.S. arms sales legislation and agreements with Israel under those laws prohibit use of American arms for offensive rather than defensive purposes.

Israel has argued that its military actions against Palestinians and other Arabs have been for "self-defence" even when conducted outside Israeli territory.

U.S. administrations have been reluctant to provoke a confrontation with Israel's American supporters by stating firmly that the agreement had been violated

or recommending a cutoff of vital U.S. arms for Israel.

The Reagan administration, however, suspended delivery of F-16 jet fighters to Israel after it used similar American planes last year to bomb a nuclear power reactor in Iraq.

In a change from past practice, its report to Congress this week was listed as secret. Congressional committees were trying to make it public, saying there was little reason for secrecy.

White House officials said the report was classified secret because of the delicate negoti-

ations going on for a resolution of the situation in Lebanon.

As in the past, the sources said, the report says only that Israel may have violated the agreement. A finding that Israel definitely violated it would require restricting or suspending U.S. aid and arms deliveries.

Implying that any such action now could impede U.S. efforts accomplished before the administration makes any decision on restricting U.S. aid.

A State Department official testified Thursday he knew of no administration plans

## Shultz sworn in U.S. secretary of state

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz was sworn in Friday as U.S. secretary of state and pledged to pursue a foreign policy that would command national support.

The 61-year-old former industrialist and college professor, who has served in previous U.S. cabinets, took the oath of office at a ceremony attended by President Reagan in the White House Rose Garden.

Mr. Shultz, whose nomination was confirmed unanimously by

the Senate on Thursday, succeeded Alexander Haig, who resigned suddenly on June 25 because of policy differences and personality clashes with other administration officials.

Mr. Reagan's welcome to Mr. Shultz Friday morning underscored what administration officials have said is the president's insistence on team work, replacing the abrasive relations which existed between Mr. Haig and members of the White House

staff.

Mr. Shultz, who was sworn in by Attorney General William French Smith, pledged to "muster every ounce of energy and intelligence and dedication" in his new post.

He said he approached his responsibilities with a sense of humility and intended to develop foreign policies that would command bipartisan support.

Mr. Shultz recalled President Reagan's statement in his inaugural address 18 months ago that

"no arsenal, no weapon in the world is so formidable as the will and courage of free men and women."

"I will take these words as my touchstone and foundation as I approach the conduct of this great office," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz received his overwhelming vote of confidence from the Senate despite reservations expressed by a few members.

Shultz profile, page 8

## Somalia claims invaders routed

NAIROBI (R) — An Ethiopian force, which Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre said invaded western Somalia two weeks ago, has been routed, Somali Radio reported Friday.

The radio, monitored here, said President Siad Barre told a meeting of security chiefs in Mogadishu Thursday night that the invading force had been dealt a humiliating defeat and forced to retreat.

The president was quoted as saying that the force, equipped with tanks, armoured carriers and jet fighters, had suffered heavy losses as a result of its "naked aggression."

Ethiopia has strongly denied involvement in the fighting and said the attacks were by rebels seeking to overthrow the Somali government.

## Jordan concerned over Beirut situation

By Dina Matar  
Reuter

AMMAN — A mood of gloom and disillusionment is growing in Jordan, where probably more than half the population is Palestinian, over the apparent impasse between Israeli forces and besieged Palestinian fighters in Beirut.

The struggle in Lebanon, although hundreds of kilometres away, is being closely followed here.

Visitors from Lebanon are quizzed by Jordanians anxious to know whether the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies are holding out. And most people say they would like the commanders to fight until their rights are met.

But reports suggesting that the Palestinians might be willing to lay down their arms and opt for a political settlement have made these people cynical and dejected.

"They cannot leave Lebanon... they have to teach the Israelis a lesson and give themselves a face-saving way out of the problem," said a 26-year-old engineer

in a typical comment.

But as the days roll on with no sign of a settlement, people are apparently beginning to lose their zeal.

They make little attempt to conceal their exasperation with what they see as the inability of Arab leaders -- and of themselves -- to react adequately to what they see as Israel's threats to the Arab World.

Even newspaper columnists have dropped their crusading tone and fallen back on mild exhortations to the Arab countries to adopt unified action.

Commenting on a call by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba for an urgent Arab summit, the daily Al Dustour said recently: "It is imperative that an Arab summit be convened... to prevent the collapse of the Arab World."

Since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, Jordan has adopted a wait-and-see attitude, although King Hussein has visited Iraq several Gulf states and the Soviet Union for what officials said were talks on the Lebanese situation.

With the Lebanese situation...

lation, Jordan may have much to lose from a collapse of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, political sources said.

Jordanian officials reject as dreams statements by Israeli leaders that Jordan, is, or could become, the Palestinian state sought by the PLO. Palestinian leaders also have strongly rejected the idea as absurd.

"Our answer to such statements is a flat no," said one senior Jordanian official who declined to be named.

"Israel invaded Lebanon with the stated aim of pushing the commands, away from its northern borders. How could it agree to a Palestinian state next door?" he added.

With the Israeli invasion in its sixth week, hopes that the Palestinians could teach the Israelis a lesson are beginning to founder.

But, as one Amman taxi driver said: "Why feel sad? We feel proud that the Palestinians have fought the longest war against Israel. Isn't this a victory in

هذه ايامنا



## HOME REPORTS

Since its first issue on April 31, Al Qufuq Al Iqtisadi has been talk of the town

# Jordan's first weekly magazine may well be a platform for positive change

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's first Arabic weekly magazine, Al Qufuq Al Iqtisadi (Economic Horizon) made its debut on the newsstands and in newspaper kiosks throughout Jordan on April 31, 1982. No sooner had its lively, controversial articles been read and its somewhat avant garde journalistic style (as far as Jordan is concerned) been taken in by the public than the magazine became talk of the town.

It had been previously taken for granted in Jordan that no locally published magazine would be able to establish itself successfully, hold the interest of the public and compete with Arabic magazines enjoying the privilege of covering in the Middle East without being handicapped by any form of official control or censorship.

But the newly established Al Qufuq, now into its 16th issue, has achieved no small degree of success in establishing a wide circulation (between 9,000 and 12,000 copies) and seems well on the way of establishing a large constituency of permanent readers. Its 65 to 70 pages are devoted to economic, political, social, educational, cultural and artistic news. One tiny section is also devoted to topics of interest to women.

Al Qufuq is a private magazine owned by Morawid Tell, who is general director and responsible editor; Tareq Masarwah, a veteran journalist and probably Jordan's best known columnist who is the magazine's editor-in-chief; economic writer Fahd Al Faneh; and by the Jordan Press Foundation, which also owns the Arabic daily Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times.

The magazine's expenses are covered by its eight owners, and not financed or sponsored in any way by other official or non-official bodies or organisations. "This ensures that the magazine has no other allegiance to anyone or anything except for the public good of the Jordanian people," Mr. Tell said in an interview with the Jordan Times recently.

The inevitable question that presents itself is: Why did such a weekly magazine appear at this particular moment in the history of Jordan? Why was a similar magazine not published long before?

The answer seems to lie in an opinion held by the owners that "the country has now become mature enough for the practice of democratic procedures and freedoms and that the time at present is ripe for introducing such freedoms," as Mr. Masarwah put it.

### Democratic tool

The magazine itself seems to be one of the forms of democratic forms envisaged. The tone of such freedoms was hinted at in an interview granted by His Majesty King Hussein to Mr. Masarwah and Mr. Tell. The interview, the first of its kind ever to be granted by the King to a local newspaper or magazine, was published in the first issue of Al Qufuq. In answer to a question on whether the time had come to "transcend the emergency circumstances relating to political and party activities and to rebuild democratic structures in our country," the King then said: "We are currently searching for a formula according to which we can revive political life and organise it in a manner that will first and foremost guarantee the unity of our people and the unity of purpose."

With the goal of exploring and practising democracy and freedoms it gives rise to as their guideline, Mr. Tell and Mr. Masarwah aim at making their magazine a platform of free and constructive thought — "a Hyde

Park of a special kind, where thought is not simply sold or advocated, but where a group of ideas, which need not all necessarily call for the same thing, can be freely published." They feel that their own intellectual background is secure enough to allow for the incorporation and presentation of the ideas of others in a democratic and objective manner.

### Political licence

Mr. Masarwah explained that the magazine's name does not indicate that the magazine specialises in economics, or any other field for that matter. The owners applied to the government for a licence to publish a political magazine, but "were pressured to remain within the economic sphere for which the licence was granted because it was not possible to obtain a political licence."

Nevertheless, Mr. Masarwah stressed that Al Qufuq is a professional unspecialised magazine that deals with politics, literature and arts as well as economics just as the British magazine The Economist deals with matters in fields other than economics. But Al Qufuq is more than just a thought forum. Its editors believe that "in a consumer society like ours, a successful press is one that has a message guided by a clear vision of the country and the Jordanian way."

The magazine's message, according to Mr. Tell, will be expressed by individuals who have the public good at heart and who wish "to vent" their opinions through the magazine. Eventually, the editors hope to create a constituency of readers who will gradually think along the same lines as those expressed in the magazine and to spread their way of thinking amongst the public. They are hopeful that readers will enrich the magazine with their support and opinions and that



Morawid Tell

gradually, a general public trend that is concerned to promote the public good will emerge and will begin to exert pressure and influence on political, social and other events, both within the country and the Arab World at large.

Mr. Tell feels that if this happens, it could contribute to increased political democracy, and more representative political activity in the country. Mr. Tell also feels that the material published by Al Qufuq will serve to establish more equality of opportunity, both for different parts of Jordan as well as for Jordanian individuals.

The magazine's ultimate aim, according to Mr. Tell and Mr. Masarwah, is to create a balanced society by ensuring that all economic and developmental activities are balanced. Its owners, for example, strongly feel that "it is wrong to develop Amman at the expense of other parts of the country, or to ruin the oasis of Azraq to provide Amman with water."



### Consumer protection

One of the magazine's main goals is to combat consumer attitudes, which the editors feel to have become very widespread within all sectors of Jordanian society. They feel that this problem is part of a larger one affecting the developing world in general and is due to efforts on the part of the developed countries to "transform the Third World from a productive power to a consumer of goods produced by the industrialised world."

An article entitled The Third World and Economic Independence was published in the magazine's 15th issue. The article deals with ways in which non-aligned and Third World countries are trying to break monopolies imposed by giant Western corporations.

Mr. Masarwah holds that the most effective way of helping people to become less dependent on

form quite accurately with the goal of guarding the country's cultural heritage. An article on architecture in Jordan in the 15th issue, for example, points to the fact that the urban environment which we are creating is not in harmony with our heritage and that "town planning in Amman is chaotic."

Another equally important role that the magazine will increasingly play, according to Mr. Masarwah, is to erode the public's blind, unconscious belief in certain prevailing economic and social norms which officials and the public alike take for granted. One such notion that is taken for granted, for example, is that the drain on Jordan's manpower and experts to rich, neighbouring countries is a positive aspect because of remittances that are sent back by Jordanian expatriates. Another aspect of Jordanian economy that is taken for granted as positive and which the magazine is against is that accepting financial aid from other countries. "Such aid is not granted to us simply on merit, but for political reasons," Mr. Masarwah said.

The subject of dependence on financial aid from other countries is dealt with at length also in the 15th issue of Al Qufuq in an in-depth report entitled Financial Independence for Jordan Enjoys Top Priority.

Both Mr. Tell and Mr. Masarwah also feel that investment for the sake of profitability alone should be the main moving force behind economic planning and development in Jordan. They are keen on contributing, through the material published in their magazine, to a "guided economy" which channels economic activity towards building the country and enriching lives of individuals, rather than making money per se. But they regret that most economic planners are simply bent on keeping profit-making as their prime concern. Mr. Tell and Mr. Masarwah feel the need for a better defined economic course in Jordan.

Mr. Masarwah is of the opinion that economic development, when applied to agriculture, should not be built on considerations of profit or loss, but on the interests of the farmers, so that they will not give up agriculture and migrate to the cities. "Government subsidies should be used to promote agricultural production rather than the consumption of often imported staple foods."

He believes, for example, that subsidies should go towards helping farmers who grow grain rather than towards subsidising bread itself. This logic permeates articles that have appeared in Al Qufuq. A report in the first issue of the magazine, for example, is entitled How We Lost ourselves and Gained Frozen Meat. It examines the factors that have led many

bedouins, who used to raise sheep, to give up their herds and turn to other occupations after droughts, in the absence of effective support from the government, killed off many of their sheep.

### In the public's interest

The owners see their magazine safeguarding the public's interests in non-economic matters as well. They want their magazine "to breathe locally," and to think with people not for them. They try to write about issues which people have on their minds and feel strongly about. Mr. Tell feels that this is the main reason behind the success that the magazine has found amongst the public. Al Qufuq addresses itself to issues that are of the highest concern to people, we have no other way of expressing them publicly. It tackles such issues in simple, language and a friendly tone that makes it a popular magazine, as well as a sophisticated one. One such topic deals with the closing down of a government office that had been set up to receive public complaints by the Prime Ministry. Following its establishment in July 1980, the office functioned well for a year and a half, following which it was closed down by the government for no apparent reason. The article has the sarcastic title of Justice Prevailed. So the Office of Public Complaints Was Closed Down.

Another article dealt with a topic that has been the continuous bane of every public sector employee: Low Salaries. The article, which was published in the fourth issue of Al Qufuq, points out that over the past 12 years, approximately 12,000 government and public sector employees gave up their retirement and compensation benefits due to their very low salaries and "took refuge" in the private sector, where salaries are relatively higher. The article points to the need of linking the salaries of employees in some tangible way with increases in the cost of living.

But the applause given to Al Qufuq has not been completely unanimous. Mr. Tell points out that in a society of "consumers and opportunists like ours" any straightforward analysis of a given subject is bound to create controversy, as occurred over the magazine's coverage of certain economic and social topics, because the magazine bases its analysis on a premise different to theirs. But he said that the vast majority of the public, excluding "greedy monopolies" appreciate the magazine and realise that its owners and editors are not mercenaries. A few individuals "who be long to the parlors of political mercenaries" disagree with the published in the magazine because these views "clash with their own, narrow personal interests," according to Mr. Tell. But he

pointed out that they "whisper their disagreement rather than bring it out into the open."

### No roses

In spite of its success with public, Al Qufuq's progress has not been a bed of roses.

The magazine has had some skirmishes with the authorities, which object to some of the political contents of the magazine. Mr. Masarwah says that the authorities never actually pointed to any one specific article that had aroused their dissatisfaction, but rather expressed dissatisfaction with certain issues in general, and issued warnings that the magazine was to keep out of politics; otherwise, it would be closed down. The authorities, for example, objected to the magazine's fourth issue, which published a cover story entitled The Americans Are Coming. The story deals with recent U.S.

"Freedom of the press (in Jordan) does exist, but within limits. It is not an absolute freedom, allowing journalists to write on all topics except those which relate to national security... cases when newspapers have been closed down do not really indicate that we do not have a free press... such cases are the exception rather than the rule."

manoeuvres in the area. Mr. Masarwah said that on more than one occasion, he had replied that the magazine would continue to write politics and that politics were its concern. He said that over the past few weeks, problems with the authorities have decreased considerably and expressed the opinion that the government would soon become used to having a local magazine that published political articles, and would learn to live comfortably with it. This, he said, would be a step forward for the press in Jordan and would pave the way for more freedoms. Magazines established in the future would be saved much of the trouble braved by Al Qufuq because the way for them would have already been paved, he said.

### "...within limits"

Mr. Masarwah nevertheless believes that freedom of the press does exist, "but within limits." It is not an absolute freedom, allowing

journalists to write on all topics "except those which relate to national security." He pointed out that within the present framework, the press does enjoy freedom. Even cases when newspapers have been closed down do not really indicate that we do not have a free press, according to Mr. Masarwah, because "such cases are the exception rather than the rule." He also thinks that journalists enjoy a kind of security that is perhaps lacking in countries where their authorities are more lax — a reference to the assassination of several Arab journalists over the past several years.

He expressed the opinion that the public is often under the wrong impression that the government dictates the contents of the press. He pointed out that the government exercises its control over the press by objecting to articles of which it disapproves only after



Tareq Masarwah

they have been published. But our media in general is a monologue, according to Mr. Masarwah. "It is neither able to think with people nor for them." It has no message and functions on a day-to-day basis. The main culprit, in his view, is not the government, but journalists themselves because they fall short of carrying out their professional duties. "There is nothing to prevent them from writing incisively if they really want to practise their job in a responsible manner," he said. "Freedom means responsibility, and it can be enjoyed and practised by all who wish to do so."

But Mr. Tell has a different view regarding freedom of the press in Jordan. He believes that the absence of democracy in the country's administrative system in general has led to the haphazard appointment of officials in fields that are not their own professional fields. This, he feels, causes these officials, particularly the ones

dealing with the press, to misunderstand and misinterpret the laws and regulations pertaining to their areas of competence because they have not gained gradual confidence and command of that particular professional area of which they are in charge. Hence, these officials often issue arbitrary decisions regarding the press and often misunderstand the real drift of an article. This, he feels, leads in turn to overcautiousness and hesitance on the part of journalists.

### Regional aims

The magazine hopes to become at least partly regional sometime in the near future. The owners are considering sending some 5,000 copies to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and several other Gulf countries. Both Mr. Masarwah and Mr. Tell emphasise that the magazine's political line is pan-Arab. Hence they feel that the material published in their magazine cannot but appeal to Arab in general since "What goes on in Jordan is an extension of what goes on throughout the entire Arab World."

They also feel that the local flavour of topics tackled in the magazine will not impede the regional success of the magazine by decreasing its appeal because one cannot handle pan-Arab affairs successfully before covering Jordanian affairs thoroughly. "After all," they point out, "a good Jordanian is a good Arab." They also feel that the local reports presented in Al Qufuq will be of great interest to many Jordanian expatriates living in the Gulf. These expatriates are actually the target of efforts to make the magazine regional, and it is the aim of the owners to keep these expatriates in touch with events in Jordan in this way.

Although the magazine has achieved a great initial success, it still has some technical problems to overcome. It lacks technically enough trained staff, and a number of its employees work for other press organisations as well. It lacks the facilities to put out a technically and artistically sophisticated publication, and the magazine's quality of typesetting, photographs and paper leave something to be desired. Some readers have complained that the magazine has a character that is too serious and heavy. It lacks caricatures and a lighthearted approach to things. This is because Al Qufuq does not have trained personnel to add the light touch of caricatures to the content, Mr. Masarwah explains.

It also remains unclear whether or not the magazine's circulation will be able to cover expenses and attain a break-even point.

But both Mr. Tell and Mr. Masarwah are optimistic and confident in the future of their magazine.



## NEWS



## King gives iftar banquet for dignitaries of clans, refugee camps

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein gave in Basman Palace on Thursday evening iftar banquet for the dignitaries of the clans and refugee camps. The banquet was attended by the prime

minister, the Royal Court chief, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the occupied territories affairs minister and the interior minister.

## Latest James Bond film banned from Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The cinema censor council has decided to ban the exhibition in Jordan of the film *For Your Eyes Only* because Israeli actor Topol, whose films are banned in the Arab World, takes part in it.

It also decided to ban the exhibition in Jordan of all television

series produced by the American producer Leonard Goldberg, who is blacklisted in the Arab countries. It also decided to ban the film *La Folie du Grandeur* because it distorts the image of the Arabs. The decisions come at the recommendation of the Special Bureau for Boycotting of Israel.

## NCC discusses tax law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) met on Thursday under NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, several ministers attended the session.

The NCC continued discussion of the Income Tax Draft Law. The NCC approved several articles of the draft law

## Queen visits Abdul Hamid Sharaf School

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor visited on Thursday afternoon the Abdul Hamid Sharaf School and met with the trainers and trainees participating in a course on child teaching methodology.

The methodology is based on providing the appropriate environment to develop the child's intelligence and skills as well as self-dependence and discipline.

Several women teachers from various schools in Amman have completed the training programme on the application of this modern educational system.

The Education Ministry secretary-general and several officials and employees of the Education Ministry received Her Majesty on her arrival to the school.

## Ministry of Education prepares report on schools

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Directorate of the Ministry of Education has prepared a report on the field visits made by the ministry's educational supervisors to the government schools throughout the country in the second half of the scholastic year 1981-82, where they were acquainted with the educational and administrative conditions of the various schools and the improvements introduced to them.

The report was based on the forms especially prepared for this purpose, which include questions about the educational practices and facilities in the schools.

The aim of the report is to get acquainted with the extent of the needs of schools and the maximum utilisation of the school facilities in the educational process such as laboratories, libraries, halls, workshops, health units, school gardens and various educational aids.

The aim of the report is also to get acquainted with the necessary

plans which should be taken to boost the educational process through providing the necessary space, equipment and apparatus for the schools.

The report pointed out that there are no plans for the educational councils in the schools, the parent-teacher councils and the school community councils. It urged more planning on the level of school management.

The report also noted that some schools are over-crowded and submitted proposals on schools buildings, teaching staffs, the availability of school books, and maintenance.

The report affirmed the significance of the continuous visits of the ministry's educational supervisors to the education offices and schools throughout the country to coordinate efforts and create cooperation with the school principals and the education departments and offices in order to develop their effectiveness and the educational services of the schools.



## Hussein attends Friday prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein participated with worshippers in Friday prayers at Amman Ibn Yasser mosque in Al Nuzhah quarter in Amman.

The King and the worshippers heard Friday

sermon which discussed the challenges facing the Arab Nation and the need to unify Arab ranks to cope with these challenges and the blatant aggression against it. Several officials took part in the Friday prayers.

## Jordan accepts Arab League recommendations on handicapped

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League General Secretariat received on Thursday a memo from the Social Development Ministry containing Jordan's approval of all the contents of the document on the Arab declaration for assisting the disabled.

The ministry said it is planning and making preparations for the implementation of the goals included in the document in the field of care, education, training, and employment.

The ministry also affirmed that Jordan considers the principles included in the document a basis for the social and humanitarian

relations in terms of scientific outlook and understanding to cope with the problem of the disabled in the Arab World.

The Arab League General Secretariat had sent a memo to the Social Development Ministry for its comments on the document which was issued by the regional conference of the disabled held in Kuwait earlier.

The document, approved by the Kuwaiti regional conference for the disabled in 1981, calls for assisting the disabled on the strength of the fact that the Arab individual is the goal of comprehensive development and that

the disabled are capable of contributing to the development effort and are entitled, if given the opportunity, of contributing to it.

The document also says that the disabled, regardless of the type of disability, are capable of learning and adapting to normal life in the community and that care for the disabled, their training and social rehabilitation is a manpower

investment with economic and social benefits. It also said that the responsibility of tackling the problems of disability and the disabled is the responsibility of the state, community and the family.

## Israel cool to new PLO proposals

(Continued from page 1)

The Arafat plan was the first major initiative in the peace talks since last Friday, when Syria refused to accept the commandos.

And Prime Minister Wazzan expressed a degree of optimism over the proposals, saying they offered "something which may help us to overcome the obstacles."

Two Israeli politicians, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and right-winger Yuval Ne'eman, suggested in radio interviews that if no Arab country accepted the PLO, a temporary sanctuary be established near the North Lebanon city of Tripoli.

### Demonstrations

Eleven people were arrested and one Israeli policeman was injured Friday in a demonstration in Jerusalem's old city by several hundred Arabs protesting against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, eyewitnesses reported.

The demonstrators streamed out of mosques after Friday prayer services, many shouting anti-Israel slogans and throwing stones at policemen.

Police officers fired warning shots in the air and the demonstrators dispersed.

Lebanese government sources said Mr. Arafat had suggested the PLO fighters move to Tripoli, where an unknown number of Palestinian fighters are already stationed, or the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Israel has indicated during the negotiations it was willing to exclude PLO men in Tripoli from its demand that the commandos must leave Lebanon.

But during discussions on a possible withdrawal by road to Syria, Israel said it would need assurances the fighters would not stop in the Bekaa.

Syria's refusal, repeated in Nicosia Thursday by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, stopped the talks in their tracks just when they appeared to be making some progress.

It was suggested here that the Syrian position was negotiable and could change when Mr. Khaddam and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal made a visit to Washington, now scheduled for next week.

But even if Syria was persuaded to take some of the PLO fighters, the peace talks faced further delay, possibly extended by renewed fighting in the Gulf war, as negotiators struggled to pin down definite final destinations for all the fighters.

The White House has said it was trying to persuade Arab countries other than Syria to accept some commandos, so far without success.

Even if destinations were arranged, agreement would still have to be reached on how and when the fighters would withdraw from Beirut, leading to further

delays. Israel has repeatedly said it was not prepared to wait indefinitely for a settlement and might launch an all out assault on West Beirut.

### Ceasefire holds

The four-day-old ceasefire has so far spared Beirut more major outbreaks of artillery battles which reached a climax on Sunday, when some 60 people were killed and thousands of buildings smashed or set afire.

But state-run Beirut Radio reported several outbreaks of firing between Israeli and Palestinian forces around the southern suburbs during Thursday night.

It also quoted a Palestinian military communique as saying a group of Israeli soldiers had attempted to advance on Palestinian lines to the east of the airport but had been repulsed.

Diplomatic sources Friday cautioned that a threatened Israeli final assault on West Beirut might yet happen as Israeli patience frayed because of drawn-out peace talks.

They said the PLO was in danger of miscalculating its efforts to gain time in the negotiations.

Fresh food was still widely available in the besieged and blockaded western sector of the city Friday, though shoppers said prices for items such as fresh meat, fruit and vegetables had as much as doubled in recent days.

A further question in the Lebanon peace talks has been exactly how many PLO fighters are in West Beirut and how many relatives and other civilians they would want to take with them if withdrawal was agreed.

It is widely estimated that about 6,000 regular fighters are manning the defences, but diplomats say up to 4,000 more men attached to the PLO may have to be included.

This does not include relatives and other civilians under the PLO umbrella who could number up to 50,000.

West Beirut enjoyed Friday its fifth successive day of relative quiet as a ceasefire arranged on Sunday after fierce artillery battles continued to hold.

### Non-aligned communique

In Nicosia, a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's coordination bureau has prepared a draft communique, pledging full support for the Palestinians and condemning U.S. support for Israel.

Conference sources said that in a committee set up to draft the official communique there was continuing argument between countries which wanted to include strong condemnation of the United States for supporting Israel.

The original draft called for mandatory sanctions against Israel but refrained from direct denunciation of the U.S.

Efforts to change this were led by states including Syria, Algeria and Cuba and by the delegation from the PLO, the sources said.

One of the countries most strongly resisting an anti-American declaration was Egypt, the sources said.

In a message to the conference, PLO leader Arafat, who is with the 6,000 commandos in the Lebanese capital, appealed to the 97-member Non-Aligned Movement to take forceful action against Israel and the United States.

The draft communique called on the U.N. Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel urgently.

It proposed sending a non-aligned committee to Beirut to discuss with the Lebanese and PLO leaders "measures of concrete support and assistance to the PLO and the Palestinian people."

The Israeli army announced that a PLO commander had surrendered to Israeli forces in South Lebanon after hiding out for more than a month.

He was identified as Salah Ta'amri, who held the rank of lieutenant-colonel and headed PLO front-line units in South Lebanon for several years.

An army spokesman said Lt. Col. Ta'amri gave himself up to Israeli forces earlier this week at the coastal city of Sidon, the PLO's former headquarters in the area.

Israel Radio reported that Lt. Col. Ta'amri's real name is Assad Suleiman Abdul Khader.

## Iraq says invasion foiled

(Continued from page 1)

delegates to a non-aligned conference in Nicosia said on Friday, Iran and its Gulf war supporter Syria have already demanded that the venue for the summit of the 97-member organisation be changed although the idea has been coolly received by other members so far.

But following the latest flare-up in the 22-month-old conflict a number of delegates attending non-aligned crisis talks on Lebanon said they were now considering whether the summit should be postponed, the venue changed or representation scaled down from heads of state level.

"A lot could happen between now and Sept. 6 when the summit is due to begin but as of today I would hesitate to advise my head of state to attend," one senior delegate said.

An Iraqi delegate attending the Nicosia talks said the summit would go ahead as planned. An Iranian official said his country's stand remained that the meeting should not be held in Baghdad.

Arab delegates said the issue of the summit was becoming linked to Iran's aims in the Gulf war. "Not only does Tehran want to change the Iraqi government it also wants to torpedo the summit in Baghdad as one of its war targets," one said.

Iraqi government officials in Baghdad refuse even to consider the possibility of a postponement and the Information Ministry was last week processing applications from an expected 1,200 journalists to cover the conference.

### Velayati: No talks

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati Friday ruled out any discussion of the Gulf war with his Iraqi counterpart at the conference in Nicosia.

At the same time, Mr. Velayati said Iran was not insisting on the downfall of the Iraqi government as the price of calling off its three-day-old thrust into Iraq.

"The downfall" of the Iraqi government "is not one of our conditions," he said. "This is just a recommendation to the people of Iraq."

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# The domestic problems have priority over diplomacy in Algeria

By Marc Delteil  
Reuter

ALGIERS — Algeria has celebrated 20 years of independence from France which have seen noteworthy achievements but which have also produced numerous problems for the North African state.

The July 5 anniversary was marked without pomp. President Chadli Benjedid said in a message to the nation that following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the occasion could only be marked symbolically.

The official daily newspaper *Al Monjahid* said Algerians could be proud of the work accomplished since independence. It said that in 20 years, gross domestic product had been multiplied by 16, average per capita income by 20, foreign trade by 17 and electrical power output by six. "In the same period basic school attendance has risen from 600,000 to 4.5 million, in higher education from 4,000 to 80,000. In the health services, while the population has doubled there is now one doctor for 2,500 people instead of 10,000 as in 1962," the newspaper said.

Algeria's problems include population growth, housing, transport and agriculture. One of the main headaches is a galloping

birth-rate with an annual population growth of 3.4 per cent, among the world's highest. Of the population of 20 million, 70 per cent are below 30 years of age. Many observers think this represents a potential powder keg as the provision of housing, transport, schooling and jobs cannot keep pace with population growth.

## Young want everything

In a society open to Western influences and ways of life, the young generation wants everything, and quickly. The young Algerian does not want the old-style housing where members of a large family are crowded together. He dreams of a comfortable apartment for his wife and children, but this is very hard to find.

Officially Algeria is "progressive" and Islamic, but 20 years after independence it is still profoundly traditionalist. So far, for example, it has been unable to introduce legislation giving women guaranteed rights as in modern societies. The appearance for the first time of several dozen young policewomen in Algiers on the independence anniversary aroused curiosity and amazement.

Algeria is full of cultural contradictions: A mixture of social-

ism, Islam, Arabism, Berberism, French and African influences. Political leaders are doing what they can to contain the many aspirations freely expressed since the process of liberalisation was launched three years ago.

This process was begun by President Chadli Benjedid, chosen as head of state as a compromise between various political factions on the death of Houari Boumedienne in December 1978. The former military commander of the Oran area, President Chadli has gradually imposed his own imprint on the leadership.

## Liberal, pragmatic Chadli

President Boumedienne ruled the country with an iron hand, while his successor has displayed political and economic liberalism, pragmatic ideology and diplomatic realism. He has annulled his predecessor's opponents, notably Ahmad Ben Bella, the first president of independent Algeria, whom Boumedienne overthrew in June 1965 and jailed without trial.

There is much talk in Algeria today of "correcting the errors" of the previous regime's economic policies, particularly hasty industrialisation at the expense of agriculture, which means that Algeria now has to import half its

food. Former president Ben Bella, who has chosen to live in exile, calls Algerian heavy industry "scrap iron". It was made possible by oil revenues but according to current figures it is operating at less than half capacity. The present leadership thinks the country's future cannot be based on oil resources which will be exhausted by the end of the century at the present rate of production of 750,000 barrels a day.

The policy is to conserve oil to satisfy growing domestic needs and to rely on the development of natural gas. Algeria's reserves of natural gas are the world's fourth largest with 3.7 billion cubic metres.

## Economy versus politics

For over two years Algeria has been fighting to obtain better prices for its gas from European and American customers by indexing it to the price of crude oil. The gas price issue is political as well as economic. When a "political price" was agreed with the French socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand this year, it was seen as a crucial move towards the bilateral reconciliation which had been sought for 20 years following the bloody eight-year

independence war. This success will enable Algeria to cover its 1982 import bill.

Algeria's finances are considered fairly sound by experts. Its 1979 foreign debt of \$20 billion is expected to be fully repaid by 1984, thanks to strict control of foreign borrowing.

Because of industrial and agricultural inefficiency, 95 per cent of Algeria's foreign earnings come from petroleum exports and the experts say this is not likely to change in the immediate future. In addition, 90 per cent of Algeria's trade is with the Western industrialised states. More than 50 per cent is with the European Community and trade with the Eastern bloc is a mere three per cent.

While economically dependent on the West, Algeria has so far been militarily dependent on the Eastern bloc, its army being equipped mainly with Soviet weaponry. It is now trying to diversify sources of supply. Observers say that contrary to Western expectations at the time of Boumedienne's death, the principles of Algerian diplomacy have changed little. But they agree that in the last three years diplomacy has taken second place to the problems of satisfying domestic needs with more pragmatic policies.

## The exceptions to the rule

ONE universal law says: The man who can smile when things go wrong has thought of someone he can blame it on. The Arabs' failure to formulate a coherent and unified stand against Israel's invasion of Lebanon is a case in point.

Many Europeans and Americans, some of whom wear leadership boots, the Soviets and even the Israelis have made no secret of their relaxation over the fact that if Arabs will not move to counter the threat to annihilate the Palestinian people and subjugate the Lebanese they too do not have to do much. Exceptions to the rule were the French and the Egyptian positions vis-a-vis the invasion; regardless of their motives for doing so, presidents Mitterrand and Mubarak deserve respect and appreciation.

Now, the Iranians have invaded Iraq; and despite their claim to the contrary, Tehran's ayatollahs no doubt want to occupy Iraqi territories and subjugate the whole Iraqi people once and for all.

With the absence of any serious attempt to change the present Arab state of affairs, it is

doubtful that, this time, luck alone will be enough to bring about any more exceptions to the rule of watching sovereign Arab countries attacked and threatened with impunity.

Those Arabs who see the Iranian invasion of Iraq not as an isolated case or a coincidence but as a premeditated move to impose Iranian and Israeli hegemony on the Arab World should come together to put an end to the two-pronged aggression against the dismembered and moribund Arab Nation.

King Hussein's and President Mubarak's calls for an emergency summit should be heeded by all Arabs. Those who are standing in the way, not caring or knowing, or those who are conspiring, should be left out or challenged.

The balkanization of the region has in effect started. And it must be resisted. Time is running out, but the situation can still be corrected. There should be no room for blurred visions of events happening in the Middle East today. Right now, nothing short of drastic action can save the area and its peoples.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Islamic leaders have responsibility towards Palestinians

The foreign ministers of the Islamic states will not meet for lack of quorum, to prepare for the Islamic summit conference called for by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The call for convening an Islamic summit has failed, thus following the steps of the Tunisian call for convening an Arab summit conference. But there was nothing to prevent Habib Shatti from saying that all the Islamic states support all efforts leading to Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and to the foiling of all the Israeli plans against the PLO and the rights of the Palestinian people. It is inconceivable to understand how the failure of preparing for the Islamic summit is really compatible with the concern to support all efforts backing the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The "flashy" statements voiced by the Arab League and the Organisation of Islamic Con-

ference officials from time to time no longer have any real influence on the Arab and the Muslim masses who are interested in action and not mere talk. The failure of the Islamic states to convene a summit is neither explicable nor justifiable. This shirking of duty has taken place at the same time when Sharon is declaring that Israel will not lift its sword off the necks of the Palestinians in Lebanon until all Palestinian fighters leave.

The Islamic leaders, just like the Arab leaders, bear a historical responsibility towards the Palestinians and the Lebanese people who are struggling in Beirut and throughout Lebanon. No one can escape this responsibility. The Arab and the Islamic leaders are called upon to shoulder their responsibilities because this is the only option honest people can choose.

### Al Dustour: U.S. has a golden chance to recognise PLO

Although it is premature to judge the gravity of the statements made by George Shultz on handling the Palestinian issue, the question is whether these statements reflect a change in the U.S. view of the tragedy of the Palestinian people or a new trend which the United States will adopt in its policies towards the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz declared that the Lebanese crisis has clearly shown that the Palestinian problem is a major fact in the Middle East and that the legitimate needs of the Palestinian people should be taken into consideration, adding that the United States has to understand the realities and to take the way which leads to the establishment of just peace for all in the Middle East.

If Mr. Shultz' statements really show a U.S. interest in dealing with the crux of the Palestinian issue, it is clear that current circumstances are the best chance for Washington to move and openly

recognise the rights of the Palestinian people, and initiate a dialogue with the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The crux of the issue is not making the Palestinian fighters leave Beirut or Lebanon. The Palestinian presence in Lebanon is the result of the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian people 35 years ago. The Israeli occupation of the Palestinians' lands and Israel's evicting the Palestinian people from their own homeland. Thus the real solution lies in U.S. and international recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return home and establish their own state.

The chance is ripe for the United States to practise the rule it has forgotten as a superpower. The United States should work to put an end to the dispersal of the Palestinian people and to establish just and durable peace in the region.

# France emerges as an active intermediary in Lebanon

By Robert Evans  
Reuter

PARIS — With an eye to a long-term peace between Arabs and Israel, France is working to extract the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with honour intact from the military defeat it faces in West Beirut.

Through high-gear diplomacy at the United Nations and in Washington as well as across the Middle East, French officials are promoting the view that such an outcome would provide the best hope for an overall solution to the

problems of the area.

This conviction, well-placed sources in Paris say, lies behind France's conditional agreement announced last week to provide troops for an international force to separate Israelis and Palestinians in and around the Lebanese capital. The French announcement said the mandate and composition of the force would have to be determined by a two-week-old joint Lebanese-Palestinian commission and then explicitly approved by the PLO itself as well as all other sides involved.

France's insistence that the PLO should have a prime role in clearing the way for the despatch of the force comes as French diplomats at the U.N. are seeking to establish a new status for the Palestinian organisation in the world community. The French aim, reliable sources say, is to achieve acceptance of the PLO by all U.N. members as a representative of the Palestinians and to obtain a Security Council resolution calling on Palestinians and Israelis to recognise each other.

## Palestinian homeland

France's hectic activity, diplomats say, is also largely aimed at persuading the PLO itself that the political option now holds out more prospect for the achievement of a Palestinian homeland than any continued military effort. External Relations Minister Calude Cheysson, whose envoys have had extensive discussions with PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Beirut, insists that the erstwhile mainly guerrilla organisation is ready to switch to a political role.

On Friday, President Francois Mitterrand appealed to Israeli leaders, whose guest he was in Jerusalem only four months ago, to recognise that a final humiliation of the PLO in Beirut could bring no lasting solution in the Middle East. Behind the president's words, aides say, was a real fear that the crushing of the PLO in Lebanon could only lead to a resurgence of terrorism in the area and outside and the eventual reappearance of the organisation in more extremist form.

Another French fear, expressed privately by officials in Paris, is that a final showdown between Israelis and Palestinians in Beirut would lead to the dismemberment of Lebanon itself into Muslim and Christian mini-states. In the view

of these officials, these could only be under effective Syrian and indirectly Soviet control for the one, and Israeli and American hegemony for the other — a situation fraught with new explosive potential.

## France switched stand

Middle Eastern sources in Paris say French concern for the political survival of the PLO has alarmed many Lebanese, particularly Christians and moderate Muslims who feel France is putting Lebanon's interests after those of the Palestinians. One prominent member of the Lebanese community in France told Reuters he felt Mr. Mitterrand himself had switched his stand radically since early June at the Versailles summit when he said the PLO and the Syrians were "occupation forces" in Lebanon, suggesting both should leave.

The daily France-soir said Christian Falangist leader Bashir Gemayel has protested to the French government over its support for the PLO while the Palestinians were "holding hostage" the civilian population of Beirut. But French officials argue that Lebanon's national interests can best be served by an overall solution to the Middle East problem, and insist that this can only be possible with the participation of the Palestinians and the PLO. Diplomats in Paris said there seemed a certain difference in conception on the role of the international force between France and the United States, which has also offered troops despite PLO suggestions they would be acceptable.

Text of a French message last week to Lebanese Foreign Minister Fadi Boutros on participation in the proposed unit described it as "an international force of interposition in regard to the Beirut

disengagement."

## Ambiguous role

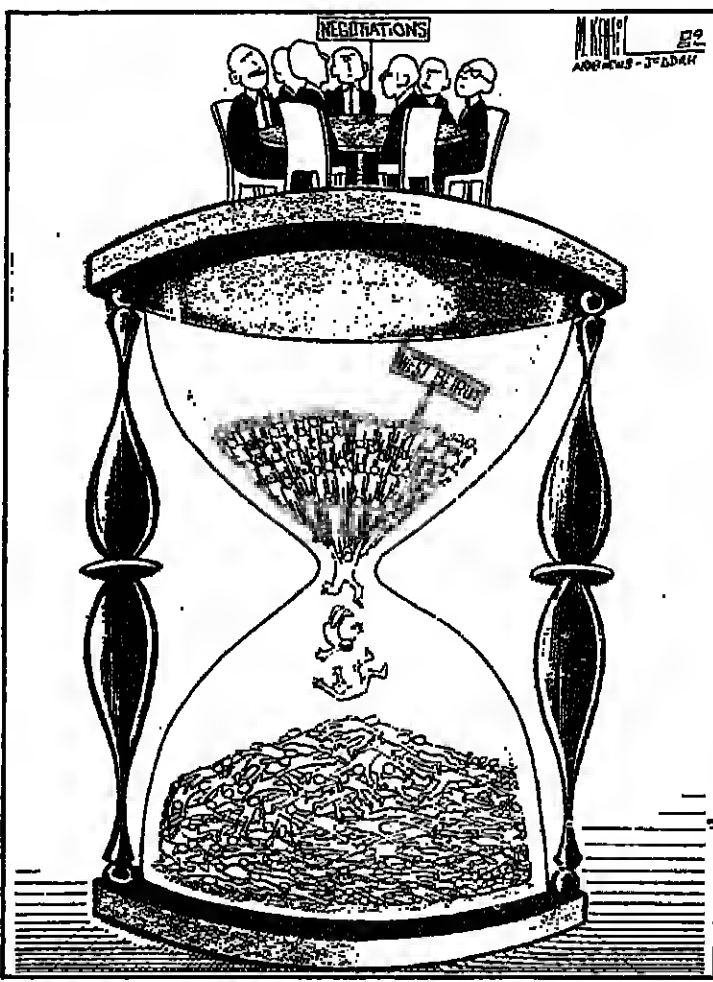
Primary aim of the force in the French view would be to form a wedge between Palestinians and Israelis, bringing an end to all fighting and making possible a withdrawal of both sides some distance from Beirut, reliable sources said.

American statements have defined the task of the force as supervising the departure from Beirut and eventually from Lebanon of the estimated 5,000 PLO guerrillas entrenched in the western sector of the Lebanese capital.

In a television interview last night, Mr. Cheysson said the purpose of the force would be to "separate the combatants and avoid the drama that the destruction of Beirut would be." He also insisted that the force would have to have the approval of the United Nations, a suggestion French press reports from Washington say is not welcome to the United States which fears the Soviet Union could veto the project.

Moscow has already warned the U.S. administration formally against sending troops, arguing they would be used to establish an American military presence in the Lebanon, and last week suggested France should also keep out.

French sources said the implied Soviet warning was unlikely to cause concern in Paris because France had been asked by Lebanon to participate in the force and would only join in with PLO approval. Mr. Cheysson said French units from the present U.N. force in southern Lebanon, swept aside by the Israelis when they entered the country six weeks ago, could be in place quickly once final arrangements for the force were made. But France would also provide more if they were needed, he added.



## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
02:30 ..... Koran	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Keynotes 06:45
02:50 ..... Fayrouz	Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00
03:25 ..... Ramadan Puzzle	World News 07:09 British Press Review
03:30 ..... Comedy Programme	07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas
04:20 ..... Sayings	07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World
04:35 ..... Honey	Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Album
05:10 ..... Small Sentences	Time 08:00 News 08:09 News
05:30 ..... Special Programme on Roads	09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45
06:10 ..... Religious Programme	Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09
06:35 ..... Religious Programme	Reflections 10:15 The Hobbit 10:30
06:50 ..... Religious Programme	These Musical Islands 11:00 World
07:05 ..... Ramadan Tales	News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15
07:45 ..... Arabic Series	The World Today 11:30 Financial News
08:00 ..... News in Arabic	11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in
08:30 ..... The Holy Kaaba	Action 12:15 News 12:25 The
09:10 ..... Arabic Series	Week in Wales 12:30 Lord Peter Wim-
09:50 ..... Arabic play on the	sey: Have His Carcase 13:00 World
rise of Islam	News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15
11:00 ..... News in Arabic	About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00
11:10 ..... Play continues	Radio Newsworld 14:15 Anything Goes
FOREIGN CHANNEL	14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World
06:00 ..... French Programme	News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Net-
07:00 ..... News in French	work U.K. 15:30 Counterpoint 16:00
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew	Saturday Special 17:00 Radio Newsworld
08:30 ..... Comedy: Angie	17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World
09:00 ..... Doctor	News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Satur-
09:30 ..... Saturday Evening Show	day Special 19:00 News Summary 19:02
10:00 ..... News in English	Sunday Special 19:45 Sports Round-up
10:15 ..... Feature Film:	About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld
	20:30 Promenade Concert 21:30 Good
	Books 22:00 World News 22:09 Com-
	mentary 22:15 Play of the Week: A Trip
	to Scarborough 22:30 Play of the Week
	22:00 Play of the Week 23:15 Tarantula
	23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World
	News 25:09 From Our Own Cor-
	respondent 00:30 News 00:45 00:00
	Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up
	01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary
	01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian
RADIO JORDAN	VOICE OF AMERICA
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
& partly on 95.08 KHz, SW	and This Week 17:30 Press Conference
	USA 18:00 Special English: News,
	Words, and Their Stories. Feature:
	Short Stories 18:30 New York. New
	York 18:00 Weekend 20:00 Special
	English 20:30 New York. New York
	21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press
	Conference USA 22:00 Special English:
	news/words and their stories 22:15
	Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend
07:10 ..... Morning Show	
10:00 ..... News Summary	
10:05 ..... Morning Show	
12:00 ..... News Summary	
12:05 ..... News Summary	
13:00 ..... Pop Session	
13:05 ..... Pop Session	
14:00 ..... News Bulletin	
14:10 ..... Instruments	
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea	
15:00 ..... News Summary	
16:00 ..... Concert Hour	
16:05 ..... Instrumental: Old Favorites	
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly	
18:00 ..... Special Feature	
18:05 ..... News Summary	
19:00 ..... Plays of the Week	
19:05 ..... Great Books of Islam	
19:30 ..... Top Twenty	
20:30 ..... Country Music	
21:00 ..... Classical Music	
21:05 ..... News Headlines	
21:58 ..... Sign-Off	

## WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES	SERVICE CLUBS
American Centre ..... tel. 41520	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
British Council ..... 36147-3	first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009	continental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Goethe Institute ..... 41993	Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203	every second and fourth Wednesday at
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049	the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777	Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195	every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
Hausa Youth City ..... 67181	1.30 p.m.
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251	at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111	Bylaws and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355	Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.
MUSEUMS	CHURCHES
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madinet and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lubweidh, 37440.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Minutrah. Jabel Lubweidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 50128.	De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66426.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
	American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
	Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
	St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
	Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shunqiani, 63249.
PRAYER TIMES	
02:52 ..... Imsak	
03:02 ..... Fajr	
04:11 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq	
11:42 ..... News and This Week	
15:23 ..... 'Asr	
18:46 ..... Maghrib	
20:21 ..... Isha	

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
This information is supplied by Al Amman information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92405-6, where it should always be verified.	07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)
	08:25 ..... Agaba (RJ)
	09:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)
	09:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)
	09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)
	09:20 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
	09:25 ..... Abu Dhabi (SR)
	09:30 ..... Dhahran (RJ)
	09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)
	10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
	11:05 ..... Riyadh (SV)
	11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)
	11:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)
	11:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)
	16:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
	16:45 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
	17:15 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
	17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)
	18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)
	18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
	19:15 ..... Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
	20:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)
	22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)
	00:40 ..... Baghdad (RJ)
	01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)
DEPARTURES	MONEY EXCHANGE
05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)	Local sell/buy rates in f.s.
05:25 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)	Belgian franc ..... 74.9/ 75.3
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)	Dutch guilder ..... 129.4/ 130.3
08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)	Egyptian pound ..... 35/ 35.5
08:25 ..... Larnaca (CY)	French franc ..... 51.4/ 51.7
08:45 ..... Athens, Zurich (SR)	Italian lire (for 100) ..... 256/ 25.8
10:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)	Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 138.7/ 139.5
10:45 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)	Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1237.6/ 1245
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)	Lebanese lira ..... 68.1/ 69.4
11:30 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)	Omani rial ..... 1030/ 1034.6
12:10 ..... Paris, London (RJ)	Qatari riyal ..... 97.8/ 98
12:15 ..... Cairo (EA)	Saudi riyal ..... 103.6/ 104
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (LH)	Swedish crown ..... 58.2/ 58.6
12:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)	Swiss franc ..... 167.1/ 168.1
13:00 ..... Riyadh (Saudi)	Syrian lira ..... 60.5/ 61.2
14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)	UAE dirham ..... 97/ 97.5
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)	U.S. dollar ..... 614.1/ 617.2
18:10 ..... Cairo (EA)	W. German mark ..... 357/ 359
	W. German mark ..... 143.7/ 144.6
WEATHER	MARKET PRICES
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	Up/down price in f.s. per kg.
Fair weather and northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.	Apple (American) ..... 450/ 450
	Apple (Double Red) ..... 280/ 200
	Apple (Golden) ..... 280/ 200
	Apple (Lemon) ..... 200/ 160
	Apple (Stark) ..... 200/ 160
	Apple (Sweet) ..... 200/ 160
	Apricot (Local) ..... 200/ 200
	Apricot ..... 360/ 280
	Banana ..... 260/ 200
	Banana (Mulanmar) ..... 225/ 180
	Beans ..... 360/ 300
	Beans (string) ..... 360/ 300
	Beans (green) ..... 170/ 140
	Cabbage ..... 100/ 80
	Carrot ..... 130/ 100
	Cauliflower (white) ..... 180/ 140
	Cherries ..... 400/ 300
	Cucumber (large) ..... 180/ 150
	Cucumber (small) ..... 280/ 220
	Eggplant (small) ..... 270/ 220
	Figs ..... 140/ 100
	Garlic ..... 550/ 450
	Grapes ..... 380/ 300
	Grape leaves ..... 340/ 280
	Hot Green Pepper ..... 280/ 220
	Lemon ..... 360



# FEATURES

By Jan Stepan

IN A RECENT judgement, an Italian court acquitted a Florentine doctor of the charge of having done "grave damage to the physical integrity" of 49 men by performing a vasectomy operation on them, at their request. At the opening of the trial, the public prosecutor asked for a 16-month jail sentence.

Here, Jan Stepan, of the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law, Lausanne, explores the background to this extraordinary case which will finally dismiss the legal concept that voluntary sterilisation is a crime against the person.

The trial in April of Dr. Giorgio Conciatori before a criminal court

in Lucca for performing vasectomies at the request of adult patients was the first such case known to international legal experts since 1964.

In that year, the West German High Court acquitted another surgeon, Dr. John, who had performed hundreds of female sterilisation operations. The court held that (since Hitler's legislation had been repealed by the Allies) there existed no provision in German criminal law which would make voluntary contraceptive surgery a crime.

Again, in 1976, when deciding in a civil case that voluntary sterilisations, even non-therapeutic, were legal, the court held that "neither birth control as such, nor its medical administration are rep-

## Voluntary sterilisation is no crime

rehensible under prevailing notions of morals. On the contrary, it is generally understood that the freedom to decide for or against parenthood makes possible a more humane manner of living. Such a view conforms with our sense of constitutional values."

In post-war Italy, such a provision became, naturally, an anomaly, although it was not repealed by parliament until 1978, in connection with the liberalisation of abortion.

Following this decriminalisation of voluntary sterilisation, Consultorio Strokes, a non-profit health institution in Lucca, started

a programme of vasectomies for family planning purposes. A few months later, to general consternation, Consultorio's surgeon, Dr. Conciatori, was investigated, first by the carabinieri, then by an investigating judge, and was committed for trial for having performed "criminal acts".

The charges were based on a general provision, section 583, under which whoever intentionally inflicts on another a serious corporal injury, such as crippling, blinding, or depriving the victim of the capacity to procreate, was to be punished by imprisonment for 6-12 years.

Furthermore, if the crime was premeditated the penalty was to be increased by one-third, that is to an imprisonment of 8-16 years.

That such draconian penalties—normally aimed at the most brutal muggers—should be inflicted on a qualified physician for carrying out surgery for family planning purposes by requesting patients, seemed absurd, particularly since voluntary sterilisation is perhaps the most broadly accepted contraceptive method world-wide.

Such, however, was the position held not only by some Catholic circles but even by a section of Italian jurists. Their arguments,

based on a section of the Italian Civil Code (a section also motivated by the "strong state" ideology of Fascism) maintained that individuals cannot legitimately dispose of their capacity to procreate, as this would constitute consent to an "impairing" corporal injury.

During the trial in Lucca in April, the public prosecutor asked the court to find the accused guilty, but to impose a punishment of only one year and four months' imprisonment.

Such a punishment, had it been imposed, would however have automatically become most under

a recent Italian law proclaiming a general amnesty. The defence maintained that contraceptive surgery for family planning purposes has been legal in Italy since 1978.

After a hearing lasting a few hours the trial was adjourned until May 7, when the surgeon was acquitted after the court heard that voluntary sterilisation does not constitute a crime under the present law.

Two aspects make the Italian case somewhat paradoxical. First, in 1975, the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe adopted a resolution recommending that member governments make "sterilisation by surgical procedure available as a medical service" for the purposes

of family planning.

As recommendations of the committee are passed only by unanimous consent of the representatives of all countries concerned, the Italian minister of foreign affairs must have voted for the resolution.

Second, in Italy, the penalty for murder of a consenting person—euthanasia—is imprisonment from 6-15 years. Had Dr. Conciatori been found guilty, sterilisation on request would have become, in present-day Italy, a more serious crime than murder on request—a legal situation which did not exist even in Mussolini's times.

— People News Features

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# SPORTS

## Brazilian Nelson Piquet looking for a 9-point victory boost at Brand's Hatch

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Gifted Brazilian Nelson Piquet could bounce back into the world title chase when he competes in the British Grand Prix motor race here on Sunday.

Piquet, who cut his racing teeth on the twisting tree-lined Brands Hatch circuit, has shrugged off a bad start to the season with a first and second place in his last two outings.

Another nine-point victory would boost him from sixth place into contention for a second successive crown, a feat last achieved by Australian Jack Brabham in 1959-60.

World champion Piquet must have thought his chances of a repeat triumph had gone with only a fifth place in the Belgian Grand Prix to show from the first seven races of the season.

Teething problems with his new turbo-engined Brabham, plus dis-

qualification from first place in the Brazilian Grand Prix after a rules row, cost him heavily.

But when Piquet arrived in Canada his fortunes radically improved. He won the tragedy-marred event and followed up with second place behind Frenchman Didier Pironi in the Dutch Grand Prix three weeks later.

Piquet is currently 13 points behind championship leader John Watson of Britain who ended a long, lean spell by winning his home Grand Prix when it was held at Silverstone last year.

Since then the veteran Watson has enjoyed a considerable change in fortunes. He followed up with further triumphs in Belgium and Detroit this season—but a wrong choice of tyres for his McLaren proved costly in the Dutch race at Zandvoort early this month and he failed to score.

His rare absence from the leader board enabled Ferrari driver Pironi to cut Watson's advantage to a one point margin.

The Italian team have an envied history of success in the British classic and Pironi will be attempting to add to it.

French hopes will again be pinned on Renault pair Alain Prost and Rene Arnoux who have dominated practice so often but frustratingly failed to finish under racing conditions.

Lotus, another team with an outstanding record in the British event, are hoping that home hope Nigel Mansell will be pronounced fully fit in time to race. He missed Zandvoort after injuring his wrist in crash at the Canadian Grand Prix.

The 76-lap (319.67 km) race, 10th round of the championship, is scheduled to start at 1400 GMT.

## Top seed Clerc destroys Manson in 50 minutes

ZELL AM SEE, Austria (R) — Top seed Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina took just 50 minutes to reach the semi-finals of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament Friday when he destroyed Bruce Manson of the United States 6-1, 6-1.

Clerc now meets third seed Jose Higuera of Spain who beat fifth-seed Wojtek Fibak of Poland 6-3, 6-4.

The other semifinal will be between fourth-seeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia and unseeded Heinz Guenthardt of Switzerland.

In the doubles quarter-finals unseeded Americans Tony and Sammy Giammalva eliminated Guenthardt and Balazs Taroczy of Hungary, the second-seeded WCT world champions, 6-2, 6-4.

## With Boniek, Platini; Juventus could not have hoped for a more star-studded side

ROME (R) — Juventus soccer club manager Giovanni Trapattoni is having to pinch himself to make sure he is not dreaming.

As the Italian deadline for transfer deals closed Thursday night Trapattoni could not even in his wildest dreams, have wished for a more star-studded side to campaign in next season's European Cup and Italian League Championship.

Besides the six first-choice players he has at his disposal who won the World Cup for Italy last Sunday, Trapattoni can call on new signings Zbigniew Boniek of Poland and Michel Platini of France.

As team managers and financial backers gathered in Milan for last-minute trading between clubs, Trapattoni said: "It is just too much to think about. I dare hardly dream about next season."

Boniek and Platini played leading roles in helping their countries to third and fourth places respectively in the World Cup.

Boniek, signed from Widzew

Lodz for \$1.8 million, scored four goals to annihilate Belgium while Platini justified his \$500,000 transfer with two goals for France.

Even without Paolo Rossi, under suspension for most of the season for alleged game-fixing, Juventus won the 1981-82 Italian Championship by one point from Fiorentina.

Rossi's sudden return to Spain, where he notched all three Italian goals against Brazil, two against Poland and one in the final against West Germany, left Trapattoni delirious with joy.

Juventus transferred Irishman Liam Brady to Sampdoria to make room for the new signings. They will join Italian national players Dino Zoff, Claudio Gentile, Antonio Cabrini, Gaetano Scirea, Marco Tardelli and Rossi.

Italian clubs could now benefit from a new-found confidence in the national game to make headway in the European football's three cup competitions. Italy, has not won the European Cup since Milan AC in 1969 but Juventus,

spurred by World Cup success, will be keen to set the record straight.

They meet Danish champions Hvidovre Copenhagen in the first round which was drawn in Zurich Wednesday.

The Italian Football Federation allowed first division clubs in good financial standing to recruit a second foreign player by the end of last April.

New signings include Daniel Passarella, for a reported fee of \$1.2 million, from Argentine club River Plate to Fiorentina, Ramon Diaz for \$1.5 million from the same Argentine club to Napoli, and West German midfielder star Hansi Mueller for one million dollars from VfB Stuttgart to Inter-Milan.

Avellino have bought Danish striker Soren Skov from Bruges plus Peruvian Geronimo Barbadillo from Nuevo Leon in Mexico for a reported \$725,000.

Cagliari have signed another Peruvian, Julio Cesar Uribe from sporting Cristal, for an undisclosed fee.

Nazareth Filho Edinho has transferred from Brazilian side Fluminense to the Italian side Udinese for \$725,000, and Genoa have bought Holland's Jan Peters from Dutch club AZ 67.

Safet Susic moves to Torino from Sarajevo in Yugoslavia for a reported \$1.1 million. Roma failed in their bid to tempt Austria's Walter Schachner away from first division Cesena, but they secured Austrian Herbert Prohaska from Inter-Milan instead.

Newly-promoted Verona snapped up Pole Wladyslaw Zmuda from Widzew Lodz for next season.

Inter-Milan manager Giancarlo Beltrami denied newspaper reports that he was prepared to release Hansi Mueller to another Italian club because of the player's disappointing performance and injury problems in Spain.

Roma are reported to have turned down a \$1.4 million offer for Italy's World Cup star Bruno Conti.

## American Clampett leads at British Golf Open

TROON, Scotland (R) — American Bobby Clampett continued to tear Royal Troon apart Friday, shooting a six-under-par 66 for a six-stroke halfway lead at the British Open Golf Championship.

Almost half the 150-man field were still on the course but no one was going to catch the 22-year-old Californian, who continued to make a mockery of the 7,067-yard course's reputation for toughness.

His 66, added to an opening 67 Thursday, gave him an 11-under-par total of 133, just one outside the 36-hole record for the Open set by Englishman Henry Cotton at Royal St. George's, Sandwich, in 1934.

Now the smooth-swinging Californian is threatening to beat the lowest total score for the open of 268, set by American Tom Watson at Turnberry, Scotland, five years ago.

"It is going to be a mental challenge to try to keep hitting the shots in the same way as I have

been hitting them. But my goal is to shoot the lowest score I can and if anyone shoots a lower one, well then they will beat me," Clampett said.

"I am playing as well as I have ever played, and I want to see how low a score I can shoot," he added. His closest challengers were West German Bernhard Langer, the top money-winner in Europe last year who has shaken off his recent putting problems here, and Irish Ryder Cup player Des Smyth.

Watson, the pre-tournament favourite who had a 69 for joint second spot Thursday, returned a 71 and was on 140, four under par and seven behind Clampett.

South African Nick Price, level with Watson Thursday, was among the late starters Friday, as were Americans Arnold Palmer, who had a first round 71, and Jack Nicklaus, whose opening 77 left him in some danger of missing the cut Friday.

## Swiss rider Breu powers his way through 13th stage of tour

SAINT LARY SOULAN, France (R) — Swiss rider Beat Breu powered his way clear of the main pack in the Pyrenees Friday to win the 13th stage of the Tour de France cycle race.

Breu, 14th overall before the stage, opened up a lead of nearly 30 seconds in the mountains and came home an easy winner in this Pyrenean mountain-top village.

French race favourite Bernard Hinault, who finished sixth, retained the overall lead.

Breu stamped his authority on the 121-km mountain stretch after the long, arduous climb up the Col d'Aspin, a 1,489-metre pass two thirds of the way along the route.

The 24-year-old Swiss rider broke clear on the rapid descent, striding out the 150-rider field and leaving Hinault and five other riders bunched together half a minute behind.

Urged on by cheering crowds packing the last 20 km—another back-breaking climb into Saint Lary Soulan, a mountain-top village 1,680 metres above sea level—he held off a last-ditch challenge from France's Robert Alban, who had broken clear in a vain attempt to catch him.

Hinault, apparently content to stay with the main challengers for the overall lead, put in a sprint at the end in a vain attempt to catch Alban.

Alberno Fernandez of Spain was third, followed by Bernard Vallet and Raymond Martin of France.

The stage was run in heavy, humid conditions under a blue sky.

Thunderstorms forecast for the region, a regular hazard of the tour, failed to materialise.

During the epic 1971 tour Spanish rider Luis Ocaña had built up a 10-minute lead on the great Eddie Merckx of Belgium. But he lost everything when he crashed off the road during a violent thunderstorm in the same area. Merckx went on to win the race.

After two strength-sapping mountain stages the riders have a day off Saturday before facing Sunday's 32.5 km time trial at Martignes, west of Marseilles, in south east France.

## Maradona's transfer runs into financial difficulties

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — The multi-million-dollar transfer of Argentine football star Diego Maradona to Barcelona has run into opposition from the government over the amount of currency which would have to be exported.

Sources at the economy ministry said Friday it had turned down a request from the club to export

## Schumacher apologises to Battiston for incident in World Cup semi final

METZ, France (R) — West German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher apologised to French footballer Patrick Battiston Thursday night for the incident which led to the Saint Etienne defender being carried off by stretcher during the World Cup semi-finals.

In an incident seen by millions on television in the game between France and West Germany—finally won on penalties by the Germans—Schumacher raced out of his goal and appeared to hurl himself at Battiston's chest and head as the French player broke through.

Battiston revealed Thursday that he had not only lost two teeth but had broken a small bone in his neck in the collision.

Schumacher, the target of outraged editorials in the French press because he appeared to take no interest as Battiston lay injured on the ground, was not penalised by the referee.

The two players met at a press conference Thursday night and Schumacher apologised to Battiston for the incident, saying it had happened because he was nervous.

Battiston, who will be out of action for several weeks, said: "I feel no rancour against Schumacher."

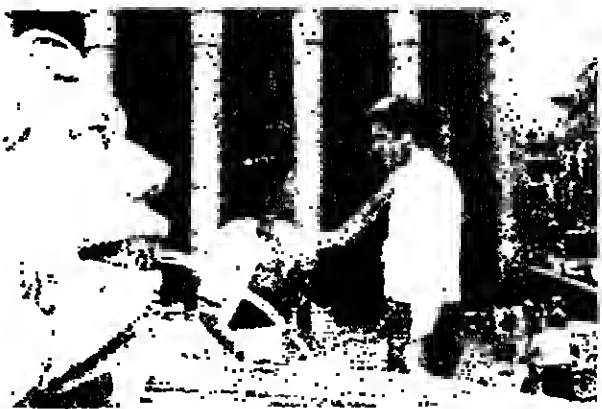
\$8.3 million. They said the club would have to earn over half the money outside Spain but they would be allowed to take out the rest.

But Nicolas Casaus, vice-president of the club, told Reuters Friday: "There is absolutely no problem, we shall have enough foreign currency. Maybe we will just play some matches abroad, but I assure you the club is going to pay its debts."

Barcelona agreed to pay \$7.7 million for the services of the 21-year-old player. The club said the money would be paid over six years to two Argentine clubs, Boca Juniors and Argentinos Juniors, who are involved in a legal wrangle over which one owned him.

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Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for tender no. 51/82 for the supply of heavy vehicles and tender no. 53/82 for the supply of small diesel generators and concrete mixers and delivery to C&F Aqaba - Jordan. These tenders shall be financed by a loan from the World Bank. Subsequently contractors from countries which are members in the World Bank, in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan, are invited to participate in these tenders. Tender documents can be collected from:

**Tender Section - Purchasing Dept.  
Jordan Electricity Authority  
5th Circle - Jabal Amman**

for a non-refundable fee of JD 15 for each copy of each tender. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside the country by air mail against the required fees.

Offers should be accompanied by a bid bond equal to two per cent of the total offer value, and to be submitted to the secretary of Tendering Committee before 12:00 noon on Thursday 2/9/1982 at the above address.

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## Trade Directory of Jordan 1982

### CONTENTS:

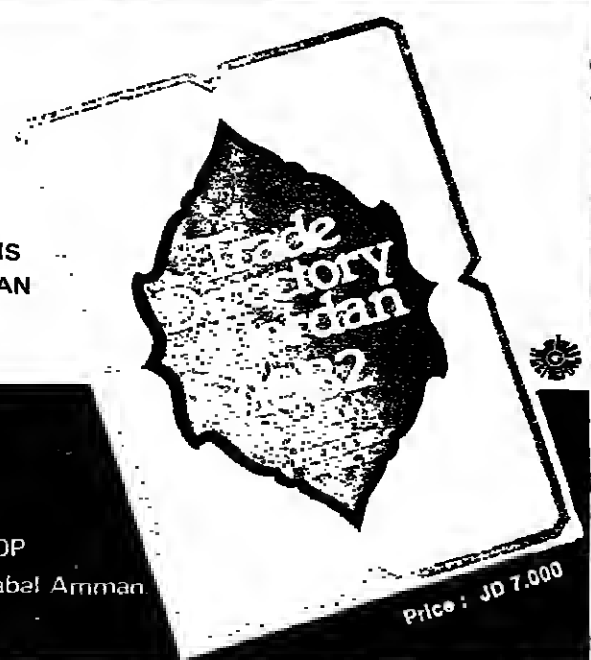
- GENERAL INFORMATION
- THE ECONOMY OF JORDAN
- BUSINESS LAWS
- NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIRMS
- BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION
- THE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- FOREIGN FIRMS OPERATING IN JORDAN

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P.O. Box 3148 - Amman, Jordan  
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Tlx: 21858 ARABAIR JO



## E. German economy shows signs of strain

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's economy, long the success story of the communist world, has begun to show the strains of adapting to a harsher international climate and drastic energy cuts, figures for the first half of 1982 show.

The national income, the value of all goods and services and equivalent of the capitalist gross national product, increased only three per cent over the same period last year, compared with an annual growth rate of five per cent achieved six months and a year ago.

This suggests the country will

have difficulty reaching this year's target of 4.8 per cent economic growth, itself a reduction from the five per cent goal achieved in 1981.

The industrial growth rate has also remained at four per cent compared with an annual rate of six per cent a year ago.

However the official Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland, which published the results Friday, said they were of major political and economic importance because they had been achieved at a time of highly unfavourable economic conditions in the world.

The results were entirely thanks

to greater productivity and more efficient use of raw materials and energy, the paper said.

Energy consumption was down six per cent, giving an average annual 5.5 per cent reduction in usage over the past two years.

East Germany gets 95 per cent of its oil from the Soviet Union but deliveries, which increased up to 1981, have been frozen at an annual 19 million tonnes until 1985. There have been unconfirmed reports that this may have been reduced, at least temporarily.

But production of lignite, East Germany's only major natural

fuel resource which is being exploited to the limit as more industry is converted to use it, was only 0.7 per cent over the planned target, against over-achievement of 1.2, 1.5 and 1.7 per cent in the last three six-month periods.

East Germany's centrally-planned economy usually aims at achievement that is above target as often as possible, thus demonstrating the workers' enthusiasm for the communal goals. This year's campaign is for two days' extra production but the half-year did not achieve one full day's surplus.

## EEC to attack legally on steel exports to U.S.

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community, embroiled in a trade dispute with the United States over steel exports, is poised to counter-attack on the legal front.

The European Commission has decided to propose legal action against alleged subsidies on U.S. exports to Western Europe following the U.S. decision to impose anti-subsidy duties on Community steel, diplomatic sources said Friday.

In what they described as a retaliatory move, the commission will urge Community foreign ministers next week to challenge Washington in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on its so-called disc system.

The GATT, whose council is due to meet in Geneva later this month, has already agreed that some aspects of the disc system, allowing exporting firms to defer tax payment, amount to export subsidies. But the question of whether it actually caused injury was unresolved, the sources said.

By seeking authorisation for compensatory measures from the GATT council, the Community looked for added leverage to make Washington change its mind, the sources said.

## Indonesia, Canada sign nuclear accord

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — Indonesia will be able to import Canadian uranium and nuclear technology under a joint agreement on the peaceful application of nuclear power.

The agreement was signed in Ottawa by visiting Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto and Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan.

Dr. Subroto also discussed with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Marc Lalonde, developments in the international energy market and bilateral cooperation on coal and nuclear energy.

Meetings with key officials in the coal, oil and hydropower industries were planned during Dr. Subroto's five-day Canadian tour.

## OPEC signs \$73m loans to 6 nations

VIENNA (R) — THE OPEC Fund of International Development has signed loans totalling \$73.5 million with six Third World countries, the OPEC news agency OPECNA reported Friday.

Nicaragua and Somalia will receive balance of payment support loans of \$10 million and \$9 million respectively, it said.

Djibouti will receive \$2.5 million, Kenya \$12 million, Tanzania \$10 million and Bangladesh \$30 million project loans, the agency said.

Total OPEC Fund loans now stand at \$33.21 million to Somalia, \$30 million to Nicaragua, \$32.3 million to Kenya and \$52.45 million to Tanzania.

## Kuwait oil revenues fall to \$15b

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Decreases in crude oil production and prices caused Kuwait's oil sector revenues to fall from \$18.48 billion in 1980 to \$15.10 billion last year.

Releasing the figures, the ministry of planning said the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose from \$14.61 billion in 1978 to \$26 billion in 1980, an increase of more than 71 per cent. But in 1981, the GDP dropped 19.2 per cent to \$23.58 billion.

Government expenditure between 1979 and 1981 rose from \$8.75 billion to \$12.6 billion.

## Turkey's monetary policy might slacken

ANKARA (R) — The resignation of Turkey's leading economic planner, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, will probably lead to some slackening in the country's anti-inflation monetary policy, financial sources said Thursday.

Mr. Ozal was the architect of a plan which has gone some way over the last two and a half years towards transforming Turkey's creaking economy by keeping money growth tight, reducing state intervention and increasing competition.

The plan had the blessing of the International Monetary Fund and major countries which have lent Ankara millions of dollars.

The sources said Mr. Ozal resigned Thursday following the appointment as minister of finance of Mr. Adnan Baser Kafa-

oglu, an economic adviser to head of state General Kenan Evren.

Mr. Kafaoglu has been an outspoken opponent of Mr. Ozal's policy and favours regulating bank interest rates in line with inflation, they said. He is also more of an interventionist.

Mr. Ozal last week clashed with him over the future of a major Turkey textile firm, the ailing Guney Sanayii. Mr. Ozal said it should be allowed to collapse but Mr. Kafaoglu called for it to be nationalised, the sources said.

With Mr. Ozal out of power, Mr. Kafaoglu is likely to be the key economic figure in the cabinet, the sources said. He replaces a protégé of Mr. Ozal, Mr. Kaya Erdem, as finance minister.

Mr. Erdem resigned following

the collapse of Turkey's largest money-broker and securities house, Kastelli, which had taken 100 billion Turkish lira (\$600 million) in funds from 220,000 investors. There is speculation here that the ruling National Security Council asked him to resign.

Mr. Ozal launched his economic recovery plan in January 1980. His method was to attack galloping inflation, spiralling foreign debts and chronic inefficiency in industry by squeezing credit, restraining wage and price rises, boosting exports and cutting state subsidies.

When military rule replaced democracy in September 1980, he was asked to stay on. By this summer, inflation was down to around 30 per cent from 100 per cent in 1980, and exports had

risen 60 per cent in the past year, narrowing the previously yawning trade gap.

Gross National Product (GNP) grew 4.4 per cent in 1982 after contracting 1.1 per cent in 1980.

But the plan has involved sacrifice. Some 2,300 businesses folded in 1980, some crushed by astronomically high interest rates which at times have risen to 15 per cent a month.

With the economic belt-tightening well received abroad, the European Economic Community and nations of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have jointly granted Turkey official debt relief of several billion dollars.

International banks have

allowed deferment of debt repayment on around \$3 billion, and the OECD has given an annual aid package of about \$1 billion.

At the end of 1981, the country owed \$17.1 billion abroad, \$600 million less than a year earlier.

Last February, Turkey's economic improvement allowed it to raise its first medium-term loan from international capital markets since its debt was restructured in 1979.

In London, international bankers contacted by Reuters expressed surprise and concern over the resignation of Mr. Ozal. They said they knew little of Mr. Kafaoglu.

"It cannot be a good change to go from a successful man to an unknown," one said.

## Mexican government takes over airline

MEXICO CITY (R) — The Mexican government has taken over the economically-troubled Compania Mexicana De Aviacion, Latin America's biggest carrier, the airline said Thursday.

A brief statement said the Mexican transport ministry would have overall control of the company, one of the world's top 20 carriers, having bought 54 per cent of the shares.

No financial details of the deal were given and it was not immediately clear if all the airline's 11,500 employees and 45 aircraft would be incorporated into the state airline, Aeromexico.

Last month, the airline's director, Mr. Manuel Sosa De La Vega, told employees that this year was the worst in the company's 60-year history.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — A mixed equity market was featured by a fall in Glaxo of 42p to 755 after 748 on worries over its new ulcer drug "Zantac", dealers said.

Glaxo's recent strength has been due in great part to the drug's prospects but letters in an influential medical magazine on adverse side-effects prompted nervous selling, dealers added. In sympathy, Beecham ended 7p down at 289 after 283. Other leaders were mixed and the F.T. index at 1500 Friday was up 0.1 at 556.5.

Gold shares were steady on morning slightly lower levels while North American issues were generally firmer.

Life insurance shares were weak after disappointing new business details from Hambro which lost 23p to 251. The clearing banks recouped 3p to 7p of recent losses.

Berisford was down a penny at 136 on news the European Community has started the process of investigating its bid for British Sugar, which held steady at 361.

Government bond prices edged 1/4 or 1/2 point higher as recent dividend payments were reinvested and the government broker sold some of the index-linked "tap" stocks, dealers said.

However, trading was quiet ahead of Friday night's U.S. money supply data and favourable U.K. retail price figures made no impression.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7163/73	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2650/53	Canadian dollars
	2.4940/50	West German marks
	2.7480/7500	Dutch guilders
	2.1230/45	Swiss francs
	47.49/52	Belgian francs
	6.9375/9425	French francs
	1393.00/1394.00	Italian lire
	256.00/15	Japanese yen
	6.1520/50	Swedish crowns
	6.3780/3800	Norwegian crowns
	8.6270/95	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.00/345.50	U.S. dollars

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Vinson

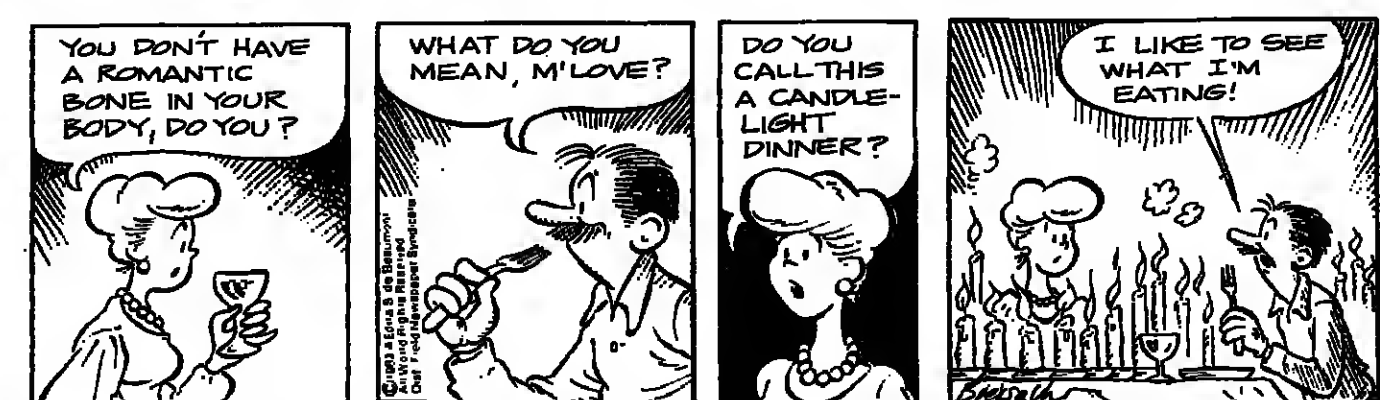


"The library says you're 10 days overdue on 'Seven Days To a Better Memory.'"

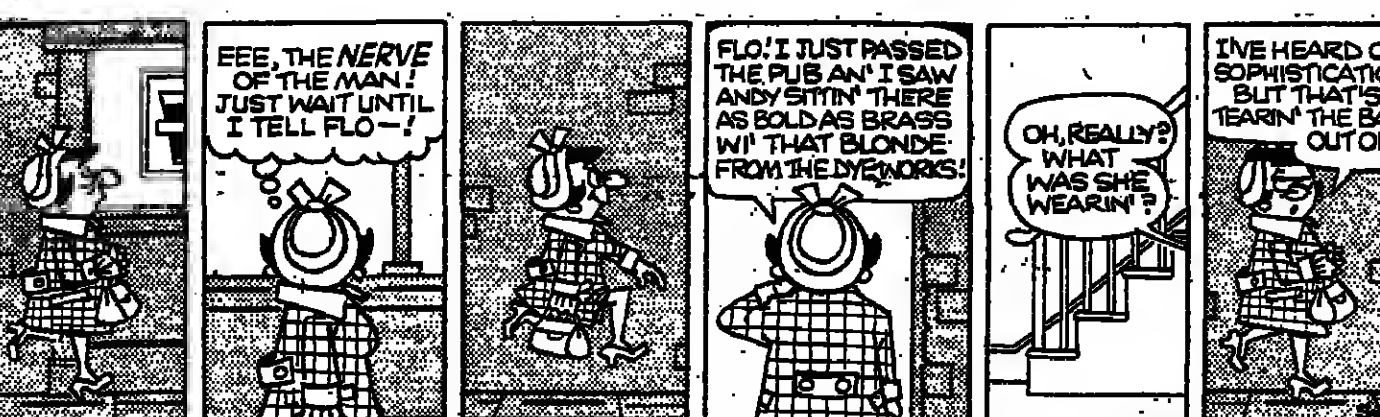
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is your day to put in motion a new plan of action that could result in financial gains in the days ahead. Be sure to maintain the status quo in your present business dealings.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put those line talents you possess to work by improving your surroundings. Take time to enjoy the company of friends.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) A day to confer with advisers and to follow the advice given to you. Finish chores before going out for pleasure.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Persuade your friends to go along with your ideas for mutual gain. Attend the social but avoid a troublesome person.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) A good day to engage in civic affairs that could make your position in the community more favorable. Be poised.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Go to the right sources for the data you need in a new project. Add only the right kind of persons to your roster of friends.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use more modern methods in handling present duties and get excellent results. Take steps to improve your health.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to cooperate more with associates and have greater success in the future. Show more enthusiasm in daily routines.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look at your duties at from a different angle and you can get them done more efficiently and with less effort.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Exercise your finest talents at recreations you like and gain much from them. Show more devotion to loved one.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be of greater help to your family and have more accord and happiness in the future. State your views to loved one.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Come to a better accord with friends and gain their full cooperation. Try to be of greater service to others.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your assets well and figure a way to add to present income. The evening is best for social activities that appeal to you.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY**... he or she will have a resourceful mind and can get ahead in life, provided you give the finest education possible. Give ethical training early in life and success will be a lasting one. A contented person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword by Elaine D. Schorr

ACROSS

1 Mt. Palee

5 Penates

10 Hawk's weapon

14 Writer

15 Hokkaido seaport

16 Surrounding influence

17 Blow up

20 Old English measure

21 Useful quality

22 In the van

23 Harte

24 Mlle.'s mother

25 Blow up

33 Concerning

34 Eye drop

35 Hurok

36 — fixa

37 Prevant

39 Other: Sp.

40 — sequitur

41 To —

42 Mountain spur

43 Give

47 Campanella or Rogers

48 Acorn droppers

49 Goose genus

52 Not proper

54 Sots' sufferings

57 Cause anger

60 Biblical causality

61 Political line-up

62 USSR river

63 Caesar's elty

64 Rapaired shoes

65 Hit hard

DOWN

1 Mezzanine section

2 Military acronym

3 Saloma prop

4 — Arbor

5 Set free

8 — ol

7 At a great (apace)

8 Part of esse

9 — ganerls (unique)

10 Converted a check

11 Actress Valez

12 Melody

13 Balon

18 One of 22 playing cards

19 Truman's birthplace

23 Nota —

24 Food

25 Blot

26 Business letter words

27 N.H. city

28 Business course

29 Possessive

30 Bone: pref.

31 Specialty

32 Arctic

37 Chinese

38 Vehicle

39 Scraps

41 Pretty up

42 Made a regulation

44 Interstice

45 Mark with lines

46 Won

49 Petri dish

50 Mount of Jordan

51 Hold back

52 Fjord city

53 Shetland land tenure

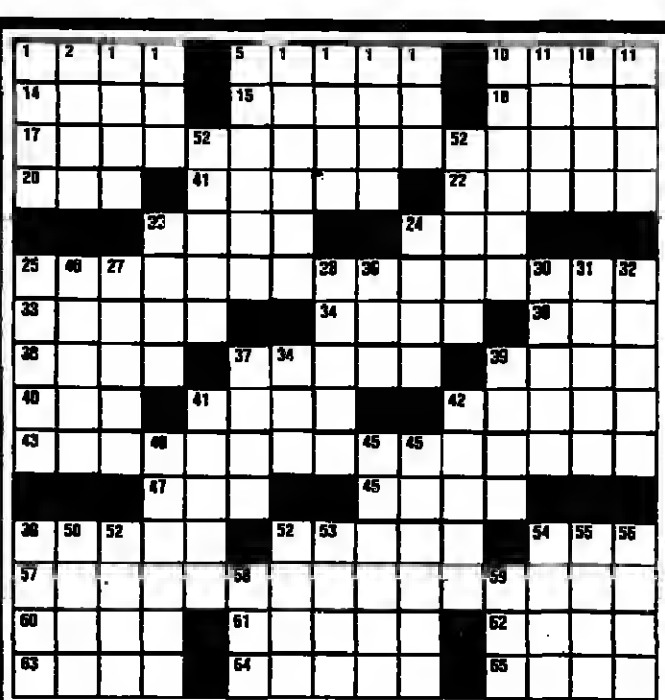
54 — rain (checked)

55 Sandwich

56 Tiff

57 Curve

59 Defunct city lines





# WORLD

## Hanoi sends aide to tour 4 Asian states with new peace initiative

HANOI (R) — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is starting a tour of four South East Asian countries to promote what Western diplomats in Hanoi call a serious initiative on the Kampuchean problem.

The initiative involves proposals for an international conference on Kampuchea, withdrawal of some of the 180,000 Vietnamese troops now in the country and establishment of a zone along its border with Thailand free of Kampuchean insurgents.

Mr. Thach told reporters in Bangkok Friday that Vietnam had already begun withdrawing a number of the troops.

The diplomats in Hanoi said the conference proposal was the most important of the three, which were announced after a meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City last week.

### Serious offer

"This offer should be taken seriously as an indication that Hanoi wants to talk about Kampuchea," one diplomat said. "It is Vietnam's most important overture yet."

The proposed conference, which would include China, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union as well as coun-

tries in the region, could be very significant, depending on what Vietnam allowed on the agenda, the diplomats said.

Mr. Thach will officially begin his tour on Sunday when he goes to Singapore. Later he will visit Burma, Malaysia and Thailand.

The Vietnamese minister arrived in Bangkok Friday on what is described as a private stay pending his departure for Singapore.

He was accompanied on the flight to Bangkok by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, chairman of a United Nations-sponsored conference on Kampuchea held last year.

Initial reaction in Southeast

Asia to the new Vietnamese initiative was outwardly unenthusiastic. Singapore, where Mr. Thach will hold two days of talks, dismissed it as cosmetic.

But officials there said they were interested to see what emphasis Mr. Thach would place on various aspects of the proposals, and they expected the discussions to be frank.

Thailand, which Mr. Thach will visit again on July 28 after talks in Malaysia, said officially there was nothing new in the Vietnamese proposals, although a foreign ministry official said the idea of an international conference should be considered.

## Volcanic cloud spreads across Indian Ocean

PERTH (R) — A cloud of volcanic ash which caused two Jumbo jets to make emergency landings in Indonesia has spread across the Indian Ocean to the West Australian Coast, weather experts said Friday.

All four engines on a British Airways jumbo stopped on June 24 when it ran into the cloud of ash from an eruption on Mount Galunggung, southeast of Jakarta. The pilot restarted the engines after going into a dive and landed at Jakarta.

Earlier this week two engines on a Singapore Airlines Jumbo jet cut out after hitting the cloud. It too made a safe landing at Jakarta. International flights have since been diverted around the cloud.

## Shultz: Quiet man joins Reagan's team

WASHINGTON (R) — New U.S. Secretary of State George Pratt Shultz, who will be sworn in Friday, is a former academic, industrialist and cabinet officer whose quiet style is suited to the corporate-like operations of the Reagan administration.

His reputed ability to settle disputes with a minimum of confrontation contrasts with the often abrasive style of his military-trained predecessor, Alexander Haig.

Mr. Shultz is known as well, however, as a determined man whose understated words often stake out diamond-hard positions. Even before he was chosen last month to take over the State Department job, Mr. Shultz, 61, had come highly praised by another former Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Shultz begins his State Department career with previous government service under his belt. He was former President Richard Nixon's labour secretary beginning in 1969, and later became federal budget director and treasury secretary.

In the waning days of Mr. Nixon's administration he became special assistant to the president, coordinating virtually every aspect of administration policy.

He joined the California-based giant Bechtel group in 1974, becoming president in 1979 of the International Construction and Engineering firm whose operations included a \$20 billion project in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Shultz was born Dec. 13, 1920, and reared in Englewood, New Jersey. In 1942 he was graduated from Princeton University.

During World War II Mr. Shultz was a Marine Corps captain in Hawaii, where he met his wife, Helena, then an army nurse.

He earned a doctorate in industrial economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. By various accounts, Mr. Shultz

was seriously considered for secretary of state shortly after Ronald Reagan was elected President in 1980. The job, however, went to Mr. Haig, who had been White House chief of staff under Mr. Nixon.

### China-U.S. relations

PEKING (R) — U.S. relations with China are unlikely to suffer immediately as a result of comments by Secretary of State-designate George Shultz that he supports U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The sources noted that in testimony Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which recommended his confirmation, Mr. Shultz had not proposed supplying Taiwan with more advanced weapons than it already has.

But the sources also noted that Mr. Shultz had said he advocated selling defensive arms to the Nationalist-ruled island with no time limit, despite indications from Peking that it will tolerate the supply of weapons to Taiwan only if the U.S. guarantees to phase them out eventually.

Diplomats said this could prove to be a more sensitive issue than Mr. Shultz's statement that supported the sale of jet fighters to Taiwan.

There was no immediate Chinese comment on the secretary of state-designate's remarks.

### Soviets hopeful

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has called on newly-appointed Secretary of State George Shultz to work for an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. TASS News Agency said Friday.

Leonid Zamyatin, a close aide of President Leonid Brezhnev, said recently that his nomination could mark a tougher line in U.S. foreign policy.

## Bangkok urges West to stick to immigration policies

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand's national security chief, Squadron-Leader Prasong Soon-siri, has warned Western countries against cutting back their immigrant quotas for Indochinese refugees.

Squadron-Leader Prasong said the pace of refugee resettlement from camps in Thailand had greatly slowed down.

During the first six months of this year 19,500 Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Laotian refugees had been resettled. During the same period last year the figure was 48,000, he said.

## Spain takes its NATO seat

BRUSSELS (R) — Spain took its seat for the first time at NATO's military committee Thursday, soon after the Western alliance began studies of the issues posed by entry of its 16th member-state.

Air force Gen. Jose Peralba was welcomed by the committee. NATO's highest military authority, whose task is to advise the Atlantic Council on security matters.

Following Spain's official entry six weeks ago, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) set up a group to study the problems caused by its future integration. NATO sources said.

The trickiest issue is Spain's demand for a new NATO command to cover all Spanish territories from the Balearics in the Mediterranean to the Canary Islands in the Atlantic, plus the British colony of Gibraltar, they said.

NATO officials see this request as unrealistic and view it as an opening negotiating bid by Spain. They consider that it would be more logical for the Canaries and Madeira to come under the Atlantic Command based in Norfolk, Virginia, already responsible for Portuguese mainland territory and islands.

For its part, Italy wants to keep the Southern Flank Command at Naples, with the entire Mediterranean under its jurisdiction.

### Sikh candidate voted president of India

NEW DELHI (R) — Zial Singh, a former minister of home affairs who was born in a mud hut, was elected president of India Thursday.

Mr. Singh, a 66-year-old Sikh, won 754,113 votes against 282,685 for his nearest opponent, former Supreme Court Judge Hans Raj Khanna, in the electoral college poll.

The voting, held last Monday, involved central and state legislatures.

Mr. Singh was assured of victory because he was the nominee of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party which holds a majority in the electoral college.

Opposition leaders had criticised the choice of Mr. Singh, one of Mrs. Gandhi's most ardent supporters.

They had wanted a candidate acceptable to all.

Mr. Singh will sworn in on July 25.

Although the presidency is largely a ceremonial post, it can become crucial in times of political crisis.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### China accuses Israel of barbaric acts in Lebanon

PEKING (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua accused Israel Friday of willful slaughtering innocent Palestinians and Lebanese in their "barbaric and genocidal invasion" of Lebanon. The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Huang as making the statement in a message to a meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries in Nicosia. "We sternly condemn the Israeli authorities for their genocidal invasion... in disregard of the U.N. Charter and the basic principles of international law," he said in China's view the Israeli should be forced to withdraw and the Arabs should then sort out their differences among themselves.

### Qadhafi wants an end to war-like emigrants to Israel

LONDON (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has called on other countries to stop the emigration to Israel of people who, he said, were contributing to its invasion of Lebanon. The Libyan News Agency JANA also reported in a dispatch (telex) Reuters that Col. Qadhafi said in a message sent to world leaders the United States should end its biased stand towards Israel. The agency said Col. Qadhafi called for a change in U.S. policy, Israeli expulsion from the United Nations and an immediate halt to emigration to Israel.

### Italian Socialist calls for Rome to join peace force in Lebanon

ROME (R) — Italian Defense Minister Lello Lagorio Thursday called for Italy's participation in a multi-national peace force for Lebanon. Mr. Lagorio, a Socialist, told a party meeting: "Such a military contingent could help separate the warring forces, guarantee the integrity of Lebanon and help achieve the most important result—an Israeli withdrawal and the evacuation of the region of Syrian troops." Another objective should be to grant the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) international status, he added.

### Syrian Communists meet Kremlin leaders

MOSCOW (R) — Senior Kremlin officials met leaders of the Syrian Communist Party here Thursday to discuss the situation in Lebanon, the official news agency TASS said. It said Politburo member Yuri Andropov, one of the most powerful figures in the leadership, was among those on the Soviet side at the talks. The Syrian group was led by Communist Party Chief Youssef Faisal.

### Iraqi-Iranian feud cancels U.S. TV programme

NEW YORK (R) — An American television station had canceled a scheduled programme on the Gulf War two days ago when Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations refused to talk to the Iranian envoy. A spokesman for Public Television said Iranian ambassador Said Rajabizadeh and Iraqi ambassador Wissam Zahawi had been told they would appear with each other. When they arrived, the spokesman said, they wouldn't sit at the same table with each other.

### Zia says Reagan sent him letter

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has said he had received a reassuring letter from President Reagan about Washington's efforts for peace in Lebanon. He told reporters the letter was in response to a telegram he sent last week asking for Mr. Reagan's personal intervention to check Israel's "unfettered assault" on Lebanon.

## Slavadoran aide defends record on agrarian reform

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's defence minister has defended the country's record on agrarian reform after a U.S. official said military aid would be cut off unless progress was made in redistribution of land.

"It is absolutely false to say there has been no progress on land reform," Jose Guillermo Garcia told Reuters. "The armed forces are guarantors of the process and will see to it that the programme will be completed."

General Garcia was reacting to a statement by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders Thursday that the United States would cut off military aid to El Salvador unless there was "strong evidence of progress on land reform." Titles, protection against eviction and compensation.

According to Western diplomats here, Gen. Garcia and the upper echelon of the 24,000-strong army are increasingly at odds with the rightist-dominated constituent assembly which provoked the current debate in the U.S. over aid by suspending part of the land reform programme.

El Salvador's rightists, including assembly president Roberto J. Aubuisson, have left no doubt over their opposition to agrarian reforms they consider a recipe for economic disaster in this predominantly agricultural country.

Following the suspension, for one harvest cycle, hundreds of tenants were driven from their parcels by landowners who felt encouraged by the assembly's decision. The army helped a considerable number of dispossessed peasants to regain their land.

## Nicaragua accuses U.S. of arming rightist exiles

MANAGUA (R) — Defence Minister Humberto Ortega has accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of complicity in an invasion of Nicaragua by groups of well-equipped rightists bent on ousting the leftist leadership here.

Mr. Ortega told an army meeting Thursday that about 100 people had been killed in fighting between Nicaraguan regulars and what he called counter-revolutionary invaders.

He said the rightists, followers of the late Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, were armed with modern weapons supplied by the CIA.

According to Nicaragua's deputy interior minister, the invaders slipped across the border with Honduras and attacked several border posts.

In Washington, a senior U.S. official confirmed what he described as limited military action along the border but said it could not be characterised as an invasion.

A day before the Nicaraguans reported an invasion, U.S. President Reagan received Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and promised him help against what he called terrorist attacks. Mr. Reagan has proposed increasing military aid to Honduras next year.

Last March, Nicaragua's leftist leaders declared a state of emergency, saying they feared a U.S.-backed invasion from Honduras.

Under ground rules of the session, conducted in Polish, no direct quotes could be used.

Szulc said Gen. Jaruzelski told him that failing to crack down on dissenters led by Solidarity would have brought bloody rioting and civil war in Poland and armed involvement by outsiders.

The general also said the declaration of martial law had maintained Poland's sovereignty.

He said martial law would not be lifted soon. The government's policy was to relax it gradually, release prisoners gradually and seek to improve the economy and win credibility among the Polish people.

Szulc said Gen. Jaruzelski "cited a failed attempt by Solidarity to call a 15-minute nationwide strike on May 13 as evidence that Solidarity was dying out... but he noted that most Poles did not support the regime either—a striking admission by a Communist leader."

Szulc said other officials, whom he did not identify, told him the government planned to declare an amnesty on July 22, Poland's national liberation day, for all those sentenced for martial law violations.

He said Gen. Jaruzelski became emotional during the interview when he spoke of Western and particularly U.S. economic sanctions against Poland, declaring that the measures had forced his country to turn increasingly to Moscow and other Communist governments for economic cooperation.

The Polish leader was quoted as saying he would not bow to ultimatums, even though Poland's standard of living had dropped by 33 per cent since 1980 and could decline by 30 per cent by the end of this year.

Szulc said many foreign diplomats in Warsaw and Polish critics of the Jaruzelski government agreed with the general that present U.S. policy helped pro-Soviet hardliners and pushed Poland further into Moscow's embrace.

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## Jaruzelski hints in rare interview he saved Poland from Soviet intervention

WASHINGTON (R) — Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski hinted in an interview made public Thursday that his country would have faced armed Soviet intervention if he had not declared martial law last December.

Gen. Jaruzelski was also quoted as conceding that most Poles did not support his Communist government and as saying that lifting martial law soon and freeing several thousand internees, including independent Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa, would mean catastrophe.

The general did not mention the Soviet Union by name in the interview given to Polish-born American journalist Tad Szulc in May—the first to a foreign journalist since martial law was imposed—and to be published in Parade magazine next Sunday.

He said his country faced armed outside intervention and a loss of sovereignty had he not declared martial law on December 13, the closest he came to mentioning possible armed Soviet intervention, according to Szulc.

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## Mugabe thought to be too harsh on arch rival Nkomo

By Tonic Sakaike  
Reuters

HARARE — Diplomats are urging the Zimbabwe government to exercise restraint in dealing with opposition leader Joshua Nkomo whose ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) party is being blamed for violence sweeping the southern province of Matabeleland.

The Eastern and Western diplomats say they have been privately suggesting to ministers that any further action against Mr. Nkomo, sacked from the coalition in February on allegations of plotting a coup, could widen a rift between the ruling ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front) and Matabeleland.

The people of the troubled province, Mr. Nkomo's political power base, form about 16 per cent of Zimbabwe's seven million population.

Mr. Nkomo has publicly condemned the violence.

He said in a speech: "It has created, widened and deepened the gulf of suspicion between the two major political parties, a state of affairs which is now damaging progress in our young country at a time when it needs the unity of all the people of Zimbabwe who fought so hard for its liberation."

Force hardly a cure

Chinese envoys here say they believe force alone cannot remove the causes of the violence which has claimed at least 30 lives in Matabeleland in the past four months.

They suggest the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe adopt conciliatory political moves

to win over the people in the province who were bitterly disappointed by the defeat of Mr. Nkomo — widely called "father of the 1980 independence election" — in the 1980 independence election.

Measures to instil confidence in the government and programmes to improve living standards may well produce better results, they say. But they do not advise completely against the use of force when absolutely necessary.

Trouble began in Matabeleland after the dismissal of Mr. Nkomo and three of his lieutenants from the cabinet following the discovery by security forces of arms caches on properties connected with ZAPU.

Relations between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, allies in the

ple are refusing to cooperate with security forces searching for gunmen.

Security forces on June 26 sealed off the predominantly black western suburbs of Bulawayo with roadblocks and began house searches to flush out bandits and illegal arms. They reported they had recovered arms and ammunition and then imposed an overnight curfew on the area.

China, a strong supporter of Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF both during the Rhodesian war and after Zimbabwe's independence, has taken the same line as Western diplomats, particularly Britain and the United States, who are pushing for a conciliatory approach.

Western representatives here say a military solution can only cover the short term and that Zimbabwe's long-term interests would be better served by an accommodation between the two main political parties and their supporters.

There are also believed to be a number of common criminals involved using political dissidence as a cover for armed robbery, murder and rape.

ZAPU members have criticised the government in parliament for statements linking their party with the violence. They have accused security forces involved in anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland of brutality against civilians.

Mr. Mugabe's only public reaction to the debate has been to say that police investigations would establish whether Mr. Nkomo was responsible for the attack on his home.

He has also promised that any-one discovered to have involved in the caching of arms, no matter how important, would stand trial.

The government has rejected a proposal by Mr. Nkomo, backed by former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, for a parliamentary select committee to

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ QJ65  
♥ K9  
♦ K6  
♠ AK1042

**WEST** **EAST**  
♦ 94 ♦ K10873  
♥ A ♦ QJ8762 ♦ 105  
♦ 5 ♦ J1083  
♦ QJ7 ♦ 86

**SOUTH**  
♦ A2  
♥ 43  
♦ AK9742  
♠ 953

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♦ 2 ♥ 3 ♠ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♦ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass Pass  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

The members of the club had begun to think that something must have happened to Trump Coup Tommy, but their fears were allayed when one day he suddenly reappeared and sat down at the table as if nothing had happened. You remember him of course — he is the player who hid atrociously and played worse, except in one circumstance: when trumps broke badly, Tommy became a master dealer.

His peculiar skill became evident in the first rubber. The only justification for his

hiding over three no trump was that there was no reason to let partner make a contract when Tommy could go down instead. Three no trump would have been made by taking a double finesse in clubs once it became obvious that diamonds wouldn't run. When East alerted Tommy to the fact that trumps were unlikely to break by making a penalty double, it was tantamount to signing his own death warrant.

The nine of spades was covered by the jack and king and taken by the ace. Declarer led a trump to the queen and returned a trump. Since East had already given away the trump division with his double, he followed with the ten and declarer won the king.

Tommy now demonstrated how simple his contract was — he didn't even need the double finesse in clubs! He led a heart, and West did the best he could by rining with the ace and returning a heart. Declarer won dummy's king, cashed the queen of spades and ruffed a spade. He then cashed the ace and king of clubs before ruffing another spade.

Declarer had lost only one trick. He was down to A-9 of trumps and a club while East held J-8 of trumps and a spade. Tommy simply exited with a club. He did not care which defender won the trick, because he was certain to win the last tricks since his trump tenace was perched over East.